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SOVIET SCIENTIFIC PERSONALITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

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[The following are translations of biographic sketches taken from various sources as noted.]

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Selected Conferences

Selected Biographical Abstracts From Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya (MSE), Vol 2, 1958

BYKOV, Pavel Borisovich (born 28 Mar [10 Apr] 1914)--lathe worker of the Moscow Plant of Grinding Machines, one of the initiators of rapid metal-cutting. Member of the CPSU since 1947. Deputy of the third and fourth convocations of the Supreme Soviet USSR. Having initiated work on the adoption of rapid methods of cutting and on the use of a solid alloy instrument in 1938, Bykov introduced many new findings into the geometry of the lathe-cutter, radically altered the technology of the machining of parts, modernized his machine tools and achieved a high labor productivity. In 1950, working at the speed of 100-2,400 m/min, he fulfilled 25 yearly norms, and in 1953 he attained the speed of 3,800 m/min in metal-cutting. In 1957, without interrupting production, he graduated from the All-Union Machine Tool and Instrument Technical School (Moscow). Bykov is the author of the following books: "Our Contribution to the Five-Year Plan" (1947); "Road to Happiness" (1951); "Shortening of Auxiliary Time in Lathe Work" (1956, together with L. D. Khaykin), and others. Stalin Prize (1949).

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya [Small Soviet Encyclopedia], Vol 2, 1958, pp 67-68)

VARENTSOV, Mikhail Ivanovich (form 7 [20] January 1902)--Geologist, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR (since 1953). Basic research in the field of tectonics, stratigraphy, and the geology of petroleum deposits in various regions of the USSR and Southeastern Europe.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 143)

VVEDENSKIY, Boris Alekseyevich (born 7 [19] April 1893)--Soviet scientist in the field of radio-physics and radio-engineering; academician (since 1943); corresponding member since 1934. Basic work (since 1922) devoted to the study of the diffusion of ultra-short waves (usw). In 1928 and 1935 he furnished for the first time formulae expressing the laws of the diffusion of usw. Editor-in-chief of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia (since 1951). Stalin Prize (1952).

Bibliography: Boris Alekseyevich Vvedenskiy, M. -L., 1950 (AS USSR, Data and Bibliographies of Scientists of the USSR, Physics Series, No 4).

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 180)

VEYTS, Veniamin Isaakovich (born 23 Dec 1904 [5 Jan 1905]) -- Power engineer, corresponding member of the AS USSR (since 1953). Works on the problems of power resources and their exploitation, the foundations of power engineering of branches of the national economy and of power engineering systems. Stalin Prize (1942).

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 195)

VEKSLER, Vladimir Iosifovich (born 19 Feb [4 Mar] 1907)--Soviet physicist, academician (since 1958; corresponding member (since 1946). Member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since 1937. Works on the physics of X-rays and cosmic rays and on accelerators of particles; expounded (1944) the principle of the auto-phasing of particles, which made it possible to build new types of accelerators.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 197)

VEKUA, Il'ya Nestorovich (born 23 Apr [6May] 1907)--Mathematician, academician of the Acad Sci USSR (since 1958); corresponding member (since 1946) and academician of the Acad Sci Georgian SSR (since 1946). Works on the application of methods of the theory of analytical functions of a complex variable to the solution of differential and integral equations of mathematical physics. Vekua has studied the common properties of the solutions of a broad class of equations with partial derivatives of the elliptic type, and has worked out methods for investigating general marginal problems. The results which he obtained have been applied in the solution of problems of surface deflection in the theory of elastic shells. Stalin Prize (1950).

Works: New Methods of Solving Elliptic Equations, M.-L., 1948.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 199)

VEKSHINSKIY, Sergey Arkad'yevich (born 15 [27] October 1896)-- Soviet scientist, specialist in the field of electro-vacuum technology and technical physics, Academician (since 1953; corresponding member since 1946). Hero of Socialist Labor (1956). Member of the CPSU (since 1940). Engaged in the development of a new method of obtaining and investigating metal alloys. Author of monograph "New Method of Metallographic Study of Alloys" (1944). Created a number of electronic devices. Stalin Prize (1946).

Bibliography: Gurvich, Ye. V.; S. A. Vekshinskiy (on the occasion of his 60th birthday), Radiotechnika i elektronika [Radio Engineering and Electronics], 1956, Vol 1, No 12.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 200)

Vil'nyus State University imeni V. Kapsukas--This higher educational institution, training scientific-pedagogic cadres; founded in 1579 as the Vil'nyus Academy and University. From 1774 to 1803 it functioned as the Chief School of Lithuania. In 1803, it was renamed the Imperial University. In 1832, the University was closed. Its medical faculty was converted into a medico-surgical academy, and the theological faculty into a clerical school. In 1842, the former was transferred from Vil'nyus to Kiev University, and on its foundation at Kiev University a medical faculty was established, the clerical school was transferred to St. Petersburg. At the beginning of 1919, the Soviet Government of Lithuania issued a decree providing for the re-establishment of the University.

Faculties (1958): historico-physiology, jurisprudence, economics, physical mathematics, chemistry, natural science, medicine, and a correspondence division. In the 1957/1958 school year there were 3,450 students in the on-campus division of the university and 2,070 in the correspondence division; the working faculty numbered 23 professors, 23 docents, and candidates of sciences, and 225 instructors. For the training of scientific cadres, there are post-graduate studies [aspirantura]. There is a student scientific society. Attached to the University is a library (more than 1,500,000 volumes), an astronomical observatory (founded in 1753), and a botanical garden.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 398)

VINOGRADOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich (born 9 [21] August 1895) --Soviet geochemist and bioglochemist, academician (since 1953, corresponding member since 1943). Hero of Socialist Labor, Student of V. I. Vernadskiy. Director of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR (from 1948). His works are devoted to the study of the laws of the distribution of rare and diffused elements in the upper part of the earth's crust and is a geochemical explanation for the peculiarity of the composition of organisms. He developed the study of bioglochemical provinces. Stalin Prizes (1949 and 1951).

Works: Bioglochemical Provinces, in the book "Works of the Anniversary Session," dedicated to the 100th birthday of V. V. Dokuchayeva, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949; "The Geochemistry of Rare and Diffused Elements in Soils," Moscow, 1950.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 412)

VINOGRADOV, Ivan Matveyevich (born 2 [14] September 1891) --Soviet mathematician, Academician (from 1929). Hero of Socialist Labor (1945). Since 1932, Director of the Mathematics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR. He formulated a new method in the analytical theory of numbers, which made it possible to solve a number of knotty problems in this field: the evaluation of trigonometrical sums, the distribution of fractional parts of values of functions, additive problems, in particular, the Goldbach problems (see Goldbach's Problem). Stalin Prize (1941).

Works: "Selected Works," Moscow, 1952. (A bibliography of V's works is available.)

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 413)

VLASOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich (born 19 Oct [1 Nov] 1900) --Architect, Vice-president Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR (from 1956). Member of the CPSU since 1949. In 1928 he graduated from Moscow Higher Technical University. Vlasov designed in Moscow the building of the VTsSPS on Kaluzhskoye Shosse (1931-39), the Crimean Bridge (1936-38 jointly with engineers B. P. Konstantinov and K. K. Yakobson), and others. In 1944-50 Vlasov was chief architect of Kiev, in 1950-55 chief architect of Moscow. He is working on the creation of city and park ensembles (in Kiev he directed the build-

ing of Kreshchotik, and others, in Moscow the south-west region, prior to 1955, and the creation of the Central Stadium imeni Lenin Complex (1955-56). Vlasov was awarded the Stalin Prize (1950) for the introduction of construction plastics.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 413)

VLASOV, Kuz'ma Alekseyevich (born 1 [14] November 1905)--geochemist and minerologist, corresponding member of Academy of Sciences USSR (from 1953). Member of CPSU since 1939. He is investigating problems of the origin and classification of granite pegmatites and other deposits of rare elements.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 463)

Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov--the highest military medical educational institution and scientific center of the military-medical service of the Soviet Army. The predecessors of the Military Medical Academy were the hospital schools, which in 1786 were reorganized as the Medico-Surgical Institute. In 1881, the latter was reformed and renamed the "Military Medical Academy." In 1872, on the base of this educational institution with Higher medical courses for women were opened, which laid the foundation for medical education for women.

The following very prominent representatives of Soviet science and founders of its schools served in the Military Medical Academy: I. M. Sechenov, S. P. Botkin, I. P. Pavlov, N. K. Zabolotnyy, A. A. Zavarzin, V. A. Oppel', S. B. Fëdorov, G. V. Khlopin, V. N. Shevkunenko and V. N. Tonkov; now serving there are the following great scientists: Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, V. I. Voyachek, L. A. Orbeli, N. N. Anichkov, et al.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, pp 508-509)

VOLOGDIN, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich (born 28 Feb [11 Mar] 1896)--Geologist and paleontologist, corresponding member of the AS USSR (since 1939). Basic works on the geology and minerals of Yuzhno-Krasnoyarskiy Kray, paleontology (archeocytes and ancient algae, etc.).

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, pp 565-566)

VOL'FKOVICH, Semën Isaakovich (born 11 [23] October 1896) --Soviet inorganic chemist and technologist; academician (since 1946). Developed methods for the manufacture of phosphorus, boric acid, and phosphoric, nitric and mixed fertilizers, and other chemical products from native raw material. Author of the first technological scheme for the chemical conversion of rock salt sylvinite for the production of potassium salts. He conducted physico-chemical research on a number of technological processes for the processing of native raw material. Stalin Prize (1941).

Bibliography: Semën Isaakovich Vol'fkovich, M., 1951 (AS USSR), Data for the Bibliography of Scientists of the USSR. Series of Chemical Sciences, No 6.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, pp 586-587)

VOROZHTSOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich (Jr.) (born 24 May [6 June] 1907)--Organic chemist. Corresponding member Acad Sci USSR (since 1958). Member of the CPSU since 1942. Works devoted to technology of organic dyes and intermediate products, study of the structure of natural substances, and to their synthesis. Appreciably supplemented the third edition of the book of his father, N. N. Voroshtsov (Sr.), "Fundamentals of the Synthesis of Intermediate Products and Dyes" (1952). Stalin Prize (1952).

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 598)

Voronezh State University--Higher educational institution training scientific pedagogical cadres; founded in 1918 on the base of Yur'yev (city of Yur'yev, now Tartu) University, which was evacuated in that year to Voronezh. Faculties (1958); historico-physiology, physical mathematics, chemistry, soil biology, geology, geography and law, and there are correspondence and evening departments, and postgraduate studies. In the 1958-59 school year there were approximately 6,000 students and 295 professors and instructors. The University has the following auxiliary establishments: two biological stations, a botanical garden, an aerodynamic laboratory, etc.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 601)

VORONOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich (born 22 Apr [4 May] 1899)--Soviet army man, Chief Marshal of Artillery. Member of CPSU since 1919. In Soviet Army since 1918. Participant in the Civil War. In 1930 graduated from Military Academy imeni Frunze. In 1937-1950 commander of artillery of Soviet Army. As Commander of Artillery of the Soviet army during the Great Patriotic War, he participated in operations at Leningrad, in the Southestern Voronzeh, Bryansk and other fronts. Directed the liquidation of German-fascist army groupings surrounded near Stalingrad in his capacity as representative of the Chief of Staff of the Supreme High Command. Since 1950 President of the Academy of Artillery Sciences; since 1953--Chief of Artillery at the Academy.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 605)

GEGELLO, Aleksandr Ivanovich (born 10 [22] July 1891)--Soviet architect. Honored member of the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR (since 1956). Member of the CPSU (since 1939). In 1920 graduated from the Institute of Civil Engineers and in 1923 from the AKh in Petrograd. G was one of the first to develop the following types of Soviet public buildings: the Palace of Culture imeni M. Gorkiy (1925-27), the "Giant" motion picture theater (1934-36), both in collaboration with architect D. L. Krichevskiy, Leningrad, etc. In the period 1925-1950 he took part in the construction of the following new dwelling complexes in Leningrad: Traktornaya Ulitsa (1925-27), Moskovskiy Prospekt (1937-40), the air terminal buildings (1951), and others.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, pp 887-888)

GEL'FOND, Aleksandr Osipovich (born 11 [24] October 1906) --Soviet mathematician, corresponding member AS USSR (since 1939). Member of the CPSU since 1940. Works on theory of numbers and the theory of the functions of a complex variable.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 601)

GEL'FREYKH, Vladimir Georgiyevich (born 12 [24] march 1885) --Architect. Active member of Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR (since 1956), professor. Studied at Petersburg AKh (1906-14). Jointly with V. A. Shchuko, created a number of monumental public buildings: In Leningrad -- por-

ticoes at Smol'nyy (1923-24), etc.; in Moscow -- a new building for the Library USSR imeni V. I. Lenin (begun in 1930); in Rostov-on-Don -- a theater (1930-35), destroyed in 1941-1943), etc. In Moscow he also created a number of subway stations: the surface vestibule of the "Novokuznetskaya" Station (1943), the "Elektrozavodskaya" Station (1944 in collaboration with architect I. Ye. Rozhin), etc. A skyscraper was erected on Smolenskaya Square (1949-1952) in collaboration with architect M. A. Minkus and engineer G. M. Limanovskiy. Stalin Prizes (1946, 1949).

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 919)

GERASIMOV, Innokentiy Petrovich (born 26 Nov [9 Dec] 1905) --Soviet geographer and soil scientist, academician (since 1952; corresponding member since 1946). Director of the Institute of Geography of the AS USSR (since 1951). Works relating to the problems of paleogeography, geomorphology, geology of quatenary deposits, and geography of the soils of Central Asia, the Urals, etc., and also certain areas abroad. He is currently working on problems of the development of natural physico-geographic zones and the historical evolution of the relief of the USSR, principles of geomorphological regionalization, and general and specific problems of the geography, cartography, and classification of soils.

Bibliography: Murzayev, E. M. On the 50th Birthday of Academician I. P. Gerasimov, Izvestiya Vses. Geograficheskogo Abshchestva [News of the All-Union Geographical Society], 1956, Vol 88, No 2.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 993)

GERASIMOV, Yakov Ivanovich (born 10 [23] September 1903) --Soviet physical chemist, corresponding member of the AS USSR (since 1953). Member of the CPSU since 1952. Basic works devoted to study of the thermodynamic properties of nonferrous metals.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 995)

GLUSHKO, Valentin Petrovich (born 20 Aug [2 Sep] 1908)-- Heat engineer, academician (since 1958, corresponding member since 1953). Member of the CPSU since 1956. Works devoted

to various problems of heat engineering.

(Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 2, 1958, p 1,185)

Selected Biographies From Various Sources

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye. Ts.

June 1958 marked the 70th birthday and 35th anniversary of the medical, scientific, pedagogical, and public activity of the well-known scientist, labor hygienist, Prof Yevgeniya Tsezarevna Andreyeva-Galanina.

After graduation from the medical institute, Yevgeniya Tsezarevna elected to study hygiene. As early as 1923, she worked in the anti-gas laboratory of the distinguished figure, Prof V. G. Khlopin; from 1925 to 1932 she was a staff-member of General Hygiene of the Medical Institute and later transferred to the Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, where, in 1937, she established the first laboratory in the Soviet Union for the study of the effect of vibrations upon the human organism. Ye. Ts. Andreyeva-Galanina has devoted a considerable part of her life to this field of the science of hygiene. Ye. Ts. Andreyeva virtually created a new chapter in labor hygiene concerned with the hygienic importance of vibrations. Since 1952, Yevgeniya Tsezarevna has headed the chair of labor hygiene and the clinic of occupational diseases in the Sanitary Hygiene Medical Institute, at the same time serving as scientific director of the laboratory of industrial vibrations of the Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases. She is an excellent teacher and performs considerable work in the training of scientific cadres. Under her direction more than 25 dissertation works have been completed. Ye. Ts. Andreyeva-Galanina is the author of 86 scientific papers, among which special mention should be made of the monograph, "Importance of Vibrations in Labor Hygiene," which is widely utilized not only by physicians but also by technical workers. Yevgeniya Tsezarevna performs considerable public activities, serves as chairman of the medical-biological section of the Leningrad House of Scientists, and also chairman of the Commission on Noise Control in the Ministry of Health USSR. She was elected a deputy to the Leningradskiy Rayon soviet.

We wish Yevgeniya Tsezarevna long years of good health and further success in the task of improving health conditions for industrial workers and the training of cadres.

Collective of Scientific Co-workers of the Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases AMN USSR.

Collective of Scientific Co-workers of the Leningrad Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

Collective of Scientific Co-workers of the Chair of Labor Hygiene of the Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Institute.

Editorial Board of the Journal

(Gigiyena Truda i Prof Zabolevamya, No 4, 1958)

BELEKHONOV, I. V. (Worthy Continuer of the Work of I. V. Michurin)

27 July 1958 marked the 60th birthday of Il'ya Bldaimirovich Belokhonov, direction of the Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, imeni I. V. Michurin, and at the same time marked 40 years of his public and scientific-pedagogical activity.

From his earliest years Il'ya Vladimirovich loved nature and dreamed of becoming an agricultural expert, but the laws of the Tsarist regime and the poverty of his father did not permit him to study. When he was ten years old, he had to go to work for the landowner, and help his father in providing for the family.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, however, opened up wide portals to learning for I. V. Belokhonov, as it did for many millions of workers and peasants.

In 1917 he voluntarily enlisted in the Red Guard and later in the Red Army. He took an active part in the liquidation of the counter-revolutionary Council in the Ukraine, the anarchist and Social-Revolutionary disorders in Bryansk and Orel, in the rout of the counterrevolutionary bands of Krasnov and Denikin on the southeast front, and the suppression of the Menshevik revolt in the city of Kronshtadt. For his military services in defense of his homeland and the September victories, I. V. Belokhonov was awarded the military order of the "Red Banner."

In 1925 he continued his studies. After graduating from the workers faculty [rabfak] and the Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev, he was invited to work at the Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture imeni I. V. Michurin. From 1932 through 1934, as a post-graduate student, he directed the chair of fruit growing of the Fruit and Vegetable Institute imeni I. V. Michurin and gave a course on fruit nurseries and berry fields. From 1934 to 1937 he served in the scientific section as deputy director of the Institute of Horticulture imeni I. V. Michurin and from 1937 to 1940, as its director.

During the Great Patriotic War and the years immediately thereafter, I. V. Belokhonov served as chief of the Main Administration of Horticulrure and Viticulture and as a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR

and participated actively in the restoration and development of the fruit-nursery economy and horticulture of the Russian Federation.

In 1947 he was again appointed director of the Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture imeni I. V. Michurin where he has been working ever since.

Il'ya Vladimirovich devotes all of his knowledge and energy to improving the organization of research work in the Institute and to organizing a network of horticultural experimental establishments in various zones of the RSFSR.

Under his leadership the Institute has grown into an important scientific establishment widely known in our country and abroad. The Institute and its network have devised methods and instructions on the basic problems of horticulture.

A total of 395 new, highly productive strains of fruit and berry crops which had undergone state and industrial strain-testing were created. In the process of isolating new strains, the Institute creatively conducts research on the further development of the teachings of I. V. Michurin. It has been established that characteristics acquired during vegetative hybridization can also be inherited by seminal propagation; a root mentor method, the application of which provides increased frost-resistance in young hybrids has been developed; and the role of the mother plant in the formation of heredity in hybrids, the causes of variability of phasically old strains, and other topics of Michurinist teachings have been studied. Systems of agrotechnical measures by zones, aimed at increasing the production of standard seedlings from nurseries and annual yield, and raising the winter resistance of fruit-plants have been derived. Machines and tools providing for the mechanization of the most labor-consuming operations in orchards and nurseries were designed and adapted. The basic forms of organization and payment of wages for work in the orchards were worked out.

Considerable attention is being devoted by I. V. Belokhonov to propagating and introducing the immortal teachings of I. V. Michurin and his followers in kolkhoz-sovkhoz production.

In 1949 I. V. Belokhonov defended a dissertation and was awarded the scientific degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences.

The activities of I. V. Belokhonov are varied. He has published over 100 works on various problems of horticulture. He is the author of the book "The Fruit Nursery," the textbook "Fruit-growing" for mass cadres, the third edition of which came out in 225,000 copies, and was reprinted in Rumania, Hungary, and twice in Czechoslovakia; he is co-author of the textbook "Fruit-growing" for the agricultural technicums. This textbook has been reprinted five times with a total circulation of 420,000 copies. The textbooks, books and articles of I. V. have for many years exerted great influence on the training of horticultural specialists and amateur-experimenters in our country. During recent years he developed measures for the selection and planting of species and varieties of fruit crops in the protective forest zones.

I. V. Belokhonov participates extensively in public and political life. He is a deputy of the Tambovskaya Oblast soviet and a member of the Bureau of the Michurin City Committee of the CPSU.

The Government highly valued the services of I. V. Belokhonov. For his achievements in the field of agricultural science he was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner, the Emblem of Honor, and the medals "For Valorous Work during the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945," and "For Labor Valor." The Main Exhibition Committees of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition awarded I. V. the Great Silver and the Great Gold Medals.

His public and scientific work characterizes I. B. Belokhonov as a true patriot of the Motherland, a scientist and an indefatigable champion for the flourishing of Michurin teachings.

We wish Il'ya Vladimirovich good health, long life, and great success in his work of translating into reality the cherished dream of I. V. Michurin of transforming our country into a flowering garden.

I. S. Gorshkov
P. K. Ursulenko

Dear Il'ya Vladimirovich:

The Editorial Board and the staff of the Editorial Offices of the journal Sad i Ogord [Orchard and Garden] felici-

tate you on the occasion of your 60th birthday and wish you health and great creative success for the benefit of Soviet Horticulture.

As a true disciple and follower of I. V. Michurin, you, while actively participating in the work of the journal, contributed considerably to the development of horticulture in our country and trained a large contingent of young horticulturists of the Motherland.

Let us hope that in the future you will continue to participate actively in the journal, publicizing scientific achievements and advanced experience in horticulture.

Editors of the journal Sad i Ogorod

(Sad i Ogorod [Orchard and Garden], No 8, 1958)

BERLINER, B. I.

In April 1957 the medical community of Usbekistan observed the 50th birthday and 27th anniversary of the medical, scientific, and public service of Prof. Boris Isayevich Berliner, talented orthopedist and traumatologist and active organizer of surgical aid for the population of Central Asia.

B. I. Berliner was born in 1907 into the family of a fel'dsher. In 1929 he graduated from Tashkent Medical Institute. He served here as assistant director in the Chair of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy, and later as a graduate student in the clinic of orthopedics and traumotology. In 1935 he defended his dissertation for the academic degree of candidate of medical sciences on the theme: "The Historical Development of Static Flatfoot and Measures for Combatting It." In 1943 he defended his doctoral dissertation on the subject, "The Krukenberg Operation and Its Significance in Increasing the Function of the Amputation Stump of the Forearm (A New Modification)." In 1939 he was selected as a docent in the Chair of Orthopedics and Traumatology at the Central Asian Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, and from 1944 to 1953 he headed this chair. From 1953 to the present time he has directed the Orthopedic Clinic of the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics. Since 1957 he has directed the Chair of Orthopedics and Traumatology of Tashkent Medical Institute.

Prof B. I. Berliner has actively participated in the organization and development of a medical network in the Uzbek SSR. Soon after the outbreak of the great Patriotic War he was appointed first deputy people's commisar of health and chief of the Administration of Evacuation Hospitals UzSSR.

In 1938 B. I. Berliner became a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Prof B. I. Berliner is credited with 83 scientific works, including five monographs devoted to the problems of the organization of the treatment of war invalids far behind the fighting front and to problems of rehabilitative surgery -- modifications of the Krukenberg and other operative techniques. In later years he wrote the monograph "History of the Development of Surgery in Uzbekistan."

Prof B. I. Berliner devotes much effort and labor to the

training of national cadres in Uzbekistan.

For his active participation in socialist construction, B. I. Berliner has been awarded a number of orders and medals.

(A. Sh. Shakirov, Cand. Med. Sciences; L. A. Tsoy, Jr. Scientific Worker: Ortop., Trav. i Protezirovaniye, No 3, 1958)

FANARDZHYAN, V. A.

1 September 1958 was the 60th birthday of one of the most prominent Soviet roentgenologists, the distinguished worker of science and active member of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, Prof Varfolomey Artem'yevich Fanardzhyan.

V. A. Fanardzhyan is well known to all roentgenologists of the Soviet Union. His numerous works became reference books for roentgenologists, and were also useful for other specialists.

V. A. Fanardzhyan was born in Akhaltsikhe into a carpenter's family. As a result of an exceptional love of work and great talent he succeeded in 1917 in graduating from a secondary educational institution. In the first years of the Soviet regime V. A. Fanardzhyan received a higher education and began to work in Tbilisi as a roentgenologist. After being sent to Berlin for a year, he began to work in Yerevan in 1926.

The formation and development of an X-ray and, subsequently, an oncological service in Armenia, where in the pre-Soviet period there had been neither an X-ray office nor an oncological station is connected with the name of V. A. Fanardzhyan.

V. A. Fanardzhyan organized a large X-ray radiological branch, on thebasis of which his pedagogical activity was started. In 1932 he received the title of docent, and, in 1936, after defending a doctoral dissertation, that of professor.

During World War II, V. A. Fanardzhyan devoted all his experience to the training of roentgenologists and X-ray technicians, at the same time rendering highly-skilled X-ray service to wounded soldiers.

In 1946, the Scientific Research Institute of Roentgenologists and Oncologists was founded in Yerevan, and V. A. Fanardzhyan named its director and scientific leader. Thus was his long-standing dream realized for the establishment of a large, well-equipped institute which would serve as the base for a chair of roentgenology. As a result of the energy and able leadership of V. A. Fanardzhyan, this institute soon became one of the largest specialized institutions of the USSR.

B. A. Fanardzhyan is a great scientist and author of 80 works published in Russian, Armenian, Chinese, German and French. Among them are 15 monographs, textbooks, and manuals, which have exerted a definite influence upon the development of Soviet roentgenology and facilitated the training of a large number of roentgenologists. The first of these works was published in 1932.

The first part of his manual on X-ray diagnosis, which was published in 1934, was the first book in Russian devoted to S-ray diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases. In 1935-39 the remaining parts of the manual -- on the X-ray diagnosis of diseases of organs of the digestive tract and respiration -- were published as four books.

After World War II, the second edition of the manual on X-ray diagnosis (1947-51) was published in Moscow in two volumes. In 1951 the State Medical Publishing House also published his textbook on X-ray diagnosis, which has been recommended as an instruction manual for medical institutes and which has great importance in the training of doctors in both the Soviet Union (published in Russian and Armenian) and the Chinese People's Republic. It is interesting to note that the Chinese edition contains a comment stating that the publication of this textbook was an event of great importance to science. To hasten its translation, the CPR State Publishing House arranged for special translators.

In 1957, V. A. Fanardzhyan's monograph devoted to the X-ray diagnosis of disease of the chest organs was published in Yerevan. Because of the large demand, this book was published in a stereotype edition in 1958.

V. A. Fanardzhyan has introduced much valuable information into the X-ray diagnosis of duodenal diseases. He established a definite relationship between changes in the form of the bulb and localization of the niche. During the course of the entire activity of V. A. Fanardzhyan he never lost sight of problems dealing with the X-ray diagnosis of gastritis and abdominal ulcer and cancer.

For over two decades V. A. Fanardzhyan was occupied with X-ray diagnosis of the lungs (bronchography, tuberculosis, pleurisy, cancer, atelectasis, silicosis, etc.), and he made a definite contribution to the development of these branches of roentgenology. He completed a number of works pertaining to roentgenokymography of the heart, angiocardiography, aor-

tal aneurysm, pulmonary heart, etc. Various works were devoted to the study of gunshot wounds of the skull, kidney and uterine diseases, radiation treatment of skin cancer, etc. In addition, he treated several problems of the biological effect of ionizing radiation. He also contributed much effort to organization of problems of roentgenoradiology and oncology.

V. A. Fanardzhyan established his own school of roentgenoradiologists and oncologists, and he trained a large number of specialists who are serving in various cities of the Soviet Union. All the roentgenologists of Armenia were students of V. A. Fanardzhyan. Associates of V. A. Fanardzhyan have defended 20 dissertations, including four doctoral ones. A large number of Soviet Union roentgenologists maintain continuous scientific contact with V. A. Fanardzhyan. He carries on an extensive correspondence with scientists of China, Korea, Bulgaria, and other countries.

As a member of the Boards of the All-Union Scientific Societies of Roentgenologists and Radiologists, as well as of Oncologists, one of the editors of the Great Medical Encyclopedia, an organizer and permanent chairman of the Board of the Republic Society of Roentgenologists, Radiologists, and Oncologists, a member of the Academic Medical Council of the Ministry of Health and a member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, V. A. Fanardzhyan continuously performs considerable organizational and scientific work.

Since 1956 he has also been academician-secretary of the biological department of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR.

A great scientist and Party member, V. A. Fanardzhyan takes an active part in Party life; he has been repeatedly elected a deputy to the rayon and city Soviet.

For outstanding achievement in the field of science V. A. Fanardzhyan was awarded the title Distinguished Scientist in 1940. In 1945 V. A. Fanardzhyan was elected a corresponding member and in 1956, an active member of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR. Prof. V. A. Fanardzhyan has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the "Badge of Honor," and a number of medals.

A man of high culture, Prof. V. A. Fanardzhyan is dis-

tinguished for his great modesty, responsiveness, simplicity, and charm in his relations with everyone. A particular trait of his is a sensitive attentive regard for the sick. V. A. Fanardzhyan greets his 60th birthday in the full bloom of creative powers and with great plans for the future.

(K. A. Kyandaryan, Cand. of Med. Sciences: Vestnik Rentgenologii i Radiologii [Herald of Roentgenology and Radiology], No 6, 1958)

FETISOV, A. G.

The public of the city of Tomsk warmly marked the 60th birthday and the 35th anniversary of the medical and scientific-pedagogical and public services of Prof Aleksandr Georgiyevich Fetisov, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of the Chair of Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose of Tomsk Medical Institute, and they also marked the 35th anniversary of his public service and his work as physician and surgeon.

Aleksandr Georgiyevich Fetisov received his secondary education at the Samara gymnasium, from which he graduated in 1914. Upon graduating from the medical faculty of Omsk University in December 1920, Aleksandr Georgiyevich successively filled the posts of intern, assistant, and docent of the Chair of Otolaryngology of Tomsk University in Siberia, and later Medical Institute, within the walls of which he conducted his entire subsequent activity.

In 1933, after the death of his teacher, A. M. Nikol'skiy, he was appointed to the chair of diseases of the ear, throat, and nose and in 1934 he was confirmed as a professor. In 1938, after the defense of his doctoral dissertation, he was confirmed in the academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences.

A. G. Fetisov has written 53 scientific works. He devoted his first works to problems of regional LOR-pathology of Siberia. He was the first to point out that the focal center of rhinosclerosis was located in Siberia. At the same time, among wide medical circles, he successfully propagandized esophagoscopy in cases of foreign bodies in the trachea, bronchia, and esophagus, a method not very widspread at that time among doctors in Siberia.

In 1928, Aleksandr Georgiyevich wrote a textbook on methods of examination of the ear, throat, and nose. A number of his works published in Russian and foreign journals is devoted to problems of the histogenesis, clinic and treatment of osteomas of the accessory sinuses of the nose.

A. G. Fetisov's doctoral dissertation, "Osteomas of the Nasal Cavity and Accessory Cavities," reprerents a solid work of clinical research, in which an exhaustive exposition of the histogenesis, clinic, and principle of surgical treatment of these tumors is presented. As a result of Aleksandr

Georgiyevich Fetisov's thorough clinical and pathologico-anatomical studies of comparative disease data the periosteal theory of the origin of osteomas was substantiated.

In works on the peculiarities of the course and treatment of cerebral abscesses of aural and traumatic origin, A. G. Fetisov, on the basis of his experience, asserted that broad decompression trephining assured a more favorable course of the cerebral abscess and made possible its shift in the direction of the trephined aperture.

A number of studies of Aleksandr Georgiyevich are devoted to the development of operative and diagnostic procedures in LOR afflictions.

Some recent works are devoted to problems of the histogenesis, clinic, and methods of operative treatment of fibrous tumors of the nose and throat in the young. He devised a method of the surgical removal of these tumors by use of the middle section of the soft palate and preliminary tracheotomy.

Aleksandr Georgiyevich Fetisov possesses great pedagogic talent and enjoys well-marited authority among professors, instructors, and students of the Institute.

Aleksandr Georgiyevich skilfully combines his scientific, pedagogical and medical activities with extensive public service. For nine years he was dean of the Medical faculty and proved himself an excellent organizer of the educational process: for four years he directed the methods work of the medical institute. At the present time he is serving as deputy director for the training program of the Institute.

Aleksandr Georgeiyevich Fetisov has twice been elected deputy to the Tomsk city soviet.

He is a member of the Board of the All-Union and All-Russian LOR Society and permanent chairman of the Tomsk branch of this society. In June 1956, at the first All-Russian Conference of Otolaryngologists, Aleksandr Georgiyevich was elected a member of the Board of the All-Russian Society of Otolaryngologists. Since 1956 he has been member of the Editorial Board of Vestnik Otorinolaringologii [Herald of Otorinolaryngology]. In 1919 he was admitted into the CPSU.

On the occasion of his 60th birthday, a special order of theMinistry of Health RSFSR cited the services of the birthday celebrant in the development of otolaryngology in Siberia and expressed gratitude.

The collective of his co-workers cordially wishes its beloved teacher many more years of life and new success in his productive scientific-pedagogic and therapeutic activity.

(Staff of the LOR-Chair, Tomsk Medical Institute: Vestnik Oto-rino-laringologii [Herald of Otorinolaryngology], No 6, 1957)

FRANKENBERG, B. Ye.

In 1957 Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof Boris Yefimovich Frankenberg was 60 years old.

Boris Yefimovich was the son of a railroad mechanic. His father was executed by the punitive expedition of General Aleksandr in January 1906 for organizing a strike on the Transcaucasian Railroad. After graduating as a general practitioner in 1919, B. Ye. Frankenberg served as an interne in the city hospital of Baku until 1922, and then in 1923, taking State examinations, he was appointed assistant of the surgical clinic of Azerbaydzhan University.

In 1937 he defended his dissertation in competition for the academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences.

In 1940 B. Ye. Brankenberg was appointed head of the chair of surgery of the Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians of Odesskaya Oblast.

In January 1941 Boris Yefimovich was awarded the title of professor.

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, B. Ye. Frankenberg was chief surgeon at a military hospital.

From January 1945 through 1950 Boris Yefimovich served in the Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians and as deputy director of the scientific training unit of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Stomatology and simultaneously as head of the Maxillofacial Clinic of this institute, where he serves to this day.

B. Ye. Frankenberg takes an active part in public and scientific life. He is an active participant in surgical congresses and conferences on maxillofacial surgery. Seven candidatorial dissertations have been written under his supervision. The workers of Baku and Odessa have elected him deputy of the city and rayon soviet.

Boris Yefimovich is a pioneer in the field of plastic surgery in the Soviet Union.

The fruit of many years of efforts and quests for different methods of plastic surgery operations was his monograph, "Restorative Surgery of the Face," published in 1936. This

book, which summarizes the long experience of the author in plastic surgery, received wide acclaim not only in the Soviet Union but also far beyond its borders. It is favorably distinguished from French, British, German, and other monographs by its systematic treatment of methods of plastic surgery, classification of diseases and the furnishing of a biological foundation for plastic surgery.

B. Ye. Frankenberg has published 54 scientific works on the problem of maxillofacial and general surgery. Thanks to research on cancellous bone tissue autotransplantations the advantage of grafting bone transplants without periosteum was demonstrated, especially for replacement of defects of the lower jaw; in the grafting of the bone-transplants a blood-clot with streptocide is used as a means for optimum rooting of the transplant.

The celebrant combines 38 years of uninterrupted creative development of maxillofacial plastic surgery with great practical and scientific initiative in over-all surgical work. This is the characteristic feature of the medical, scientific, and socio-pedagogic activity of Boris Yefimovich Frankenberg.

Kamashina, Shtark, et al.

(Stomatologiya [Stomatology], No 2, 1958)

FREYDIN, Kh. M.

On 13 March 1958, the Central Institute of Health Resort Science, jointly with the Moscow Society of Physiotherapists and Health Resort Specialists, marked the 60th birthday of Prof Khaim Markovich Freydin, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of the Institute's Balneo-physiotherapy Department, as well as his 35th anniversary of continuous service at the Institute.

After his graduation from the medical faculty of the First Moscow University in 1922, Khaim Markovich began work in 1923 at the Central Institute of Health Resort Sciences, first in the capacity of intern-physician and then as resident, senior scientific associate and head of the Neurological and later the Balneo-Physiotherapy Department.

Kh. M. Freydin is credited with approximately 100 printed works. The basic works of the earlier period of his activity were devoted to the study of the mechanism of the action of hydrogen sulfide solutions. Together with Prof V. M. Verzilov and A. R. and I. R. Shugam, he worked on problems concerning the penetration of skin by hydrogen sulfide, the regeneration of injured nerves and the course of artificially induced inflammatory processes in the nerve under the influence of these solutions; as well as problems of the treatment in Matsest (which he visited in the course of ten years as a member of expeditionary groups of the institute) of patients with ailments of the nervous system, including those with incipient stages of atherosclerosis of the cerebral vessels. During these years he studied the effect upon patients with nervous diseases of mud procedures, naphthalan, synthetic radioactive waters, and other physio-balneotherapeutic factors.

During the Patriotic War, Khaim Markovich served in hospitals. At that time his interests were concentrated on the balneological treatment of wounds of the spinal column. He devoted his doctoral dissertation (1944) to this problem. His associates and he worked upon many problems relating to diagnosis of the treatment of patients with traumatic and contagious diseases of the spinal cord -- myelitis, arachnoiditis, and poliomyelitis -- and with after-effects following removal of tumors. His monograph "Diseases of the Spinal Column and Physical Methods of Treating Them," published in 1957, was devoted to the results of his many years of work on this problem.

During the past ten years Prof. Freydin has devoted much attention to developing optimal differentiated methods of treating diseases of the nervous system. To this end he is developing approaches to the treatment of a number of processes (the consequences of traumas, poliomyelitis, radiculitis), based upon the positions of the teachings of N. Ye. Vvedenskiy, in order to administer thereby an adequate dosage of physio-balneologic effects.

Kh. M. Freydin devotes considerable attention to organizational problems of health resort matters, with which he is well acquainted. In 1928-1930 he worked in the Mongolian People's Republic, where he helped in the organization of health resorts; from 1923 to 1934 he participated in the organization of the Balneological Institute in Sochi.

For many years Kh. M. Freydin has been a member of the Scientific Health Resort Councils of the Ministries of Health USSR and RSFSR and a number of the Physiotherapeutic Commission of their academic councils. He is a member of the board of the Moscow Society of Physiotherapists and Health Resort Specialists, and he always takes an active part in the public activities of the Institute.

Khaim Markovich has participated in all issues of "Indications and Contra-indications to Directing Patients to Health Resorts" and a number of publications on the organization of health resort affairs and has been an active participant in conferences on health resort neurology. In recent years he has been devoting considerable attention to problems of the employment of physiotherapy in health resorts and sanatoria.

Under the direction of Prof Kh. M. Freydin, scores of physicians have received their neurological and balneo-logical training and several dissertations have been prepared. For many years he has participated in the work of the Chair of Physical Medicine of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

Kh. M. Freydin has been awarded the Order of Lenin and medals.

The Editorial kollegiya of this journal congratulates Kh. M. Freydin on this memorable date, and wishes hin good health, strength, and further success in his scientific and pedagogic activities.

(Voprosy Kurortologii, Fizioterapii i Lechbe. Fiz. Kul'tura [Problems of Health Resort Science, Physiotherapy, and Therapeutic Physical Culture], No 4, 1958)

FROLOV, N. S.

The 70th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the scientific and pedagogical activity of Prof Nil Spiridonovich Frolov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, was celebrated in Saratov on 6 December 1956.

N. S. Frolov was born in 1886 in the village of Kaztulak of the former Stavropol' Guberniya. He received his secondary education in Stavropol' and his higher education at Kazan' University and Moscow Commercial Institute. Upon graduating from the economics department of this institute, N. S. Frolov, as an economist of the 2nd Povlzh'ye Reconnaissance Party, took part in an expedition for the study of problems of irrigation in the Middle and Lower Volga, which conducted explorations in 1914 and 1917 in the former Samara Guberniya. As a result of this work, N. S. Frolov published the monograph, in two parts, entitled "Irrigation in the Novouzensk Uyezd [District]" (Part I in 1915, Part II in 1924).

In 1916 N. S. directed the taking of the All-Russian Agricultural Census in the Kaminshinsk Uyezd of the former Saratovsk Guberniya.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution, N. S. Frolov directed economic-geographical studies in reclaimed land regions of Belorussia[1] and in arid regions along the Volga,[2] participated in expeditions for the preparation of the planning of the Volga-Don Canal, the Irrigation and water supplying of the north Caucausus, the irrigation of the Pridnestrov'ye and the Uybatsk steppe in Khakasiya, directed the economic section of the agroforest amelioration expedition in western Kazakhstan, participated in the works of the Kalinin expedition of the Institute of Geography of Moscow University and took part in the compilation of the Bol'shoy Sovetskiy [Great Soviet Atlas] Atlas of the world (a map of meliorations which was published in the first volume of BSAM was compiled by him).

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1) The results of the studies are presented by N. S. Frolov in his book "Problems of Economic Melioration in the Mozirsk Forest Area," Minsk, 1926.

2) See his "Melioration Work and the Fight Against Crop Failures," Moscow, 1925.

At the same time, N. S. Frolov carried on pedagogical work. In 1921 he was named professor of the Goretsk Agricultural Institute (the present Belorussian Agricultural Academy) in the chair of political economy and statistics; in 1929 he was invited to give a course on economics of meliorations at Timiryasev Agricultural Academy and was given the rank of professor. Subsequently Prof N. S. Frolov conducted pedagogical work at Moscow Institute of Water Resources and at Saratov Agricultural Institute, and in 1938 he was appointed head of the chair of economic geography of Saratov University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy.

The basic direction of N. S. Frolov's work in economic geography consists of agricultural geography. In 1945, after the defense at Leningrad University of a dissertation on the topic "Agricultural Geography in the USSR," N. S. Frolov was awarded the academic degree of doctor of geographical sciences.

At the present time, Prof N. S. Frolov heads the chair of economic geography in Saratov Economics Institute.

Professor Frolov has written more than 80 scientific works; more than 60 of which have been published in various journals, collections, and as individual publications.

Among the works of N. S. Frolov which are of a methodological, scientific, and theoretical value, are, in addition to those cited above, the following: "The Geographical Outlook of N. G. Chernyshevskiy (Geography in the Schools, No 1, 1940), "The Subject, Method, and Content of Agricultural Geography" (report at the 2nd All-Union Geographic Session), "Introduction to Agricultural Geography of the USSR" (Scientific Notes of Saratov University, Vol 22, 1949), "Agricultural Regions of the Western Areas" (Economic Life, No 11/12, 1923), "The Problem of the Irrigation Wedge in the Lower Volga Region" (Lower Volga Region, 1924), "On the Problem of the Renting of Meliorated Land Plots," (On the Agrarian Front, No 9, 1929), reviews, and other works.

On the ocassion of his birthday the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Chuvashskaya ASSR awarded N. S. Frolov a certificate of honor for his active participation in the revolutionary demonstrations of the workers and peasants in Chuvashiya during the first Russian Revolution of 1905-07.

(P. N. Pilatov: Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestvo [News of the All-Union Geographic Society], No 3, 1957]

FRUMKIN, A. P.

Prof Anatoliy Pavlovich Frumkin, Doctor of Medical Sciences, was born on 7 (20) April 1897. In January 1921 he graduated from the medical faculty of the First Moscow State University.

In his 36 years of scientific-pedagogic and medical service, he has risen from a resident of the hospital clinic of the Second Moscow State University to head of the chair of Urology of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

Anatoliy Pavlovich Frumkin is a great Soviet specialist and an eminent scientist in the field of surgical urology.

His 119 published works, including seven monographs, reflect themany-sided activity of A. P. Frumkin in the field of urology as a scientific discipline. A major part of the works is devoted to operative and reconstructive plastic urology. They contain descriptions of the operative methods of the treatment of urological diseases first proposed and developed by A. P. Frumkin or perfected by him.

The basic feature of the surgical and scientific activity of A. P. Frumkin is his constant search for new methods, more refined and at the same time based upon the principle of the preservation of the organ or directed at the restoration of its function. These include plastic operations of the kidney pelvis and the ureter during hydronephrosis, partial resection of the kidney in tuberculosis and nephrolithiasis, and formation of sphincters of the urinary bladder during enuresis.

He developed in depth methods of plastic skin surgery of defects in the genital and urinary organs. The methods of draining the cellular tissue of the false pelvis in cases of gunshot wounds of the pelvic bones, urinary bladder, and urethra, as set forth in the monograph, "Wartime Trauma of the Genito-urinary System" (1944), permitted a decrease in mortality from 75 to 2-4 percent in these grave cases of trauma during the Great Patriotic War.

Experience in the treatment of gunfire trauma in wartime is also described in Vol 13 of "Experience of Soviet Medicine During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," published under the editorship of Prof A. P. Frumkin. Two chapters

were written by him personally: "X-ray Diagnosis of Gunfire Injuries of the Genito-urinary System" and "Regenerative Surgery in Gunfire Trauma of the Genito-urinary Organs." The latter chapter contains a description of the very latest methods of plastic surgery in urology partly developed or perfected by the author.

The expertness of Anatoliy Pavlovich as a surgeon is characteristically revealed in the original methods which he devised for upper and lower pyelotomies, subcapsular pyelotomies in the case of relapsed calculi, plastic surgery of the urinary bladder and urethra in cases of epispadia and hypospadia, transplant of a testicle on the vascular pedicle, and developing of operative means of access to the kidney and ureters and plastic operations upon them.

A. P. Frumkin has devoted considerable attention to urinary concology, as evidenced by a series of works which he published, devoted to the operative treatment of cancer of the urinary bladder.

Anatoliy Pavlovich Frumkin has many achievements in the development of urological X-ray diagnosis.

He has exerted many efforts in the mastery and introduction into practice of the first Soviet preparation, "Sergosin." His doctoral dissertation: "Internal Pyelography," remains the sole Soviet monograph on this problem.

As early as 1930 A. P. Frumkin jointly with P. D. Solovov and M. M. Mikhaylov, compiled the USSR's first "X-ray Atlas of Surgical Ailments of Organs of the Genito-urinary System."

In 1954 he published the "Cystoscopic Atlas," which enjoyed high esteem in Soviet and foreign literature.

The scientific, pedagogic, medical, and public service of A. P. Frumkin mark the celebrant as a scientist of vast erudition and broad medical outlook.

A. P. Frumkin, after the death of P. M. Fronshteyn, became permanent chairman of the Moscow Urological Society and deputy chairman of the All-Union Society of Urologists, deputy editor of the journal Urologiya, editor of the urological section in "Experience of Soviet Medicine in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," editor of the urological section of the Great Medical Encyclopedia and the Encyclope-

dic Dictionary of Military Medicine and chairman of the urological section of the Technical Council of the Ministry of Health USSR.

Anatoliy Pavlovich combines in his person a talented and indefatigable scientist and innovator, brilliant surgeon, excellent pedagog and founder of a leading school of Soviet urologists. His name is widely known in the Soviet Union and abroad.

(Prof N. N. Yelanskiy: Khirurgiya [Surgery], No 7, 1958)

GEYMANOVICH, A. I.

On 28 September 1957 the Soviet Medical Society celebrated the 75th birthday and the 50th anniversary of the scientific, practical, and public activity of Aleksandr Iosifovich Geymanovich, a distinguished medical representative of our country.

Aleksandr Iosifovich Geymanovich was born on 4 August 1882. In 1900, after graduating from high school in Khar'kov, he entered the medical faculty of Khar'kov University. After a number of arrests, he was expelled from it in 1904, for taking part in the student revolutionary movement. After graduating from the medical faculty of Moscow University in 1908, he served in the neural clinic under the direction of Prof V. K. Rot, at the same time occupying himself in the psychiatric clinic of V. P. Serbskiy and the clinic of assistant professor A. N. Bernshteyn. After returning to Khar'kov in January 1911, he served as neuropathological-psychiatric hospital physician of the Khar'kov Guberniya Zemstvo Hospital, until the end of 1917 and as senior assistant of the clinic for neural and mental diseases of the Khar'kov Women's Medical Institute until 1922.

He is a founder of the Ukrainian Psychoneurological Institute and its first director. In 1932 he served as vice-president of the newly formed Ukrainian Psychoneurological Academy until the end of 1937, when the Central Psychoneurological Institute was organized and Aleksandr Iosifovich served as director of the neural clinic and the neurohistological laboratory (until 1953). At the present time he is a consultant at the Central Psychoneurological and Psychosurgical Hospital of the Ministry of Railways Ukrainian SSR and the Khar'kovskaya Oblast Clinical Balneological Hospital.

Aleksandr Iosifovich was one of the first organizers in the Ukraine of a neurohistological laboratory and he was the initiator of the introduction into laboratory practice of the most precise microscopic methods of examining the axonal and glial systems.

Aleksandr Iosifovich is not a narrow specialist. In striving for a complex study of the science of the neuropsychiatric cycle, he has done work in various sectors of it. He is credited with a number of works on infections of the nervous system -- general, virus, and on neuro-syphilis. As is well known, in 1919 Aleksandr Iosifovich discovered epidemic

encephalitis in the USSR. Then, uninterruptedly, up until the present time he has been studying virus neuro-infections. His works on the differential neuropathology of general infections and on the variability of the nervous picture of syphilis are also well known.

The works of A. I. Geymanovich on the problems of tonus and motorics are of great significance. Illustrative of the physiological thinking of Aleksandr Iosifovich, works of this nature enriched the semiology of the nervous system by adapting new statements to problems of pathogenesis and differential topical diagnosis; for example Alexandr Iosifovich demonstrated the existence of a number of antagonistic forms of motorics (the demarche phenomena, etc.) in tumors of the cerebello-pontile angle.

The sphere of vegetology and vascular diseases also found a place in the scientific work of Alexandr Iosifovich. Together with his associates he is credited with the attempt at a doubly concrete outline of the neuropathology of vascular hypertension.

Occupying the principal place throughout the broad range of Aleksander Iosifovich's scientific creativity is the cycle of surgical neuropathology and traumatology of the nervous system. It is sufficiently illustrative that approximately one-half of his papers and reports are devoted to neurosurgery and neurotraumatology. The start of these works date back as early as 1911. In the years that followed Aleksandr Iosifovich's works went under the designation of neurosurgery (surgical treatment of Jackson epilepsy, re-section of the radices posteriores nervorum spinalium in spastic paralysis). During this period Aleksandr Iosifovich wrote a vast number of reports on the neurology of warfare with a number of generalized conceptions concerning the general pathology of the nervous system in trauma of the nervous system as well as restorative neurology and neurosurgery. In the post-war period he summarized the results of the war in his works (problems of traumatic epilepsy and organization of military neurology).

Subsequently published works of A. I. Geymanovich and his associates were devoted to polymorphic glioma, double layer cerebral tumors, and tuberous sclerosis in its diverse variations (the author's theory on the migration of embryonic elements).

He reserved a special place in his work on oncology for neuro-oncology. Aleksandr Iosifovich published a voluminous monograph on neuro-ectodermal tumors of various types (in addition to glioma, to which the doctoral dissertation of Ye. M. Khayet is devoted). Under the direction of Aleksandr Iosifovich, his associates established also the characteristics of tumors of separate areas of the brain.

In the second half of the thirties Aleksandr Iosifovich made another series of reports on warfare neurology.

In 1940 Aleksandr Iosifovich served as a volunteer at the Finnish front with the group of N. I. Burdenko. Subsequent to this he made a number of new reports which summarized both the general neurology of warfare and its special branches.

At the beginning of World War II, Aleksandr Iosifovich served in Khar'kov in the newly organized specialized neuropsychiatric and neurosurgical hospital connected with the Ukrainian Psychoneurological Institute and in other hospitals in Khar'kov, and in September 1941 in the system of hospitals of the Transcaucasus front and Black Sea Fleet.

In Tbilis Aleksandr Iosifovich actively helped in the establishment and development of neurosurgical work (such as work on infections of the nervous system).

At this time he expressed new views on the pathomechanism of aerial contusion, on certain forms of spasm in traumas of the second motor neuron, on atypical sensory disorders in skull injuries, on pathomechanisms of phantoms, etc.

In special chapters dealing with pain, whose connection with the vegetative system he demonstrated by means of concrete examples, Aleksandr Iosifovich outlined new facts on the association between pain in the internal organs and the corresponding radicula systems. He presented the functions of the carotid sinus in a new light and furnished a clinico-anatomical explanation of the connection with the various neurovascular areas of the convex of the cerebrum (hence the differential-topical significance of pains caused by stimulation of the carotid sinus at various sites).

The general direction of Aleksandr Iosifovich's scientific work can be characterized as clinical-physiological.

The materialistic trend of Aleksandr Iosifovich's study of the nervous system appeared as early as 1911 in a large work entitled, "On True Neuromas," in which antivitalistic opinions were formulated.

Aleksandr Iosifovich illustrated the problem of the completeness of the function of the nervous system by examples of complex forms of motorics (in the mid-thirties).

At the turning point between the 40's and 50's, Aleksandr Iosifovich formulated the progressive tendencies of Soviet neurophysiology and neuropathology, along the paths of which he traveled in his works on the neurodynamic factor and on the experience of the introduction of principles of Soviet physiology and neurology.

In recent times Aleksandr Iosifovich has aspired in a number of reports to unite in concrete form, neuropathology -- especially surgical neuropathology -- with the teachings of Pavlov.

In this category are his reports on the relations of the cortex and sub cortex in epilepsy (mainly in the oncology and traumatology of the brain), the relations of the focus of infection and the phenomenon, on the periphery and center in an epileptic attack, as well as a number of other reports. Aleksandr Iosifovich was an active protagonist of ideas relating to nervosism in general medicine.

Aleksandr Iosifovich Geymanovich is credited with approximately 300 scientific works and reports, including a number of monographs.

The number of students and scientific associates of Aleksandr Iosifovich exceeds 200; among them are a number of professors, and many are independent directors.

The public activity of Aleksandr Iosifovich is extremely broad. He is one of the organizers of the medical trade union movement.

His organizational and scientific-organizational activity in the field of neurosurgery has been especially extensive: he was a member of the bureau of the Neurosurgical Council (1934) and later deputy chairman. At the present time he serves as a member of the Board of the All-Union Neurosurgical Society as well as permanent chairman of the Khar'kov

Neurosurgical Society.

An outstanding characteristic of his creativity is the broad scope of his scientific views, which far transcend the limits of his specialty, and the diversity of his practical activity. His scientific world outlook was formed under the influence of the advanced ideas of the Russian revolutionary materialist democrats.

The entire life of Aleksandr Iosifovich is an example of service to the people and to Soviet science.

We wish Aleksandr Iosifovich Geymanovich, the greatest scientist of our country, good health and many years of continued productive work.

(Prof Ya. M. Povlonskiy: Voprosy Neyrokhirurgii [Problems of Neurochemistry], No 2, 1958)

GORSHKOV, A. A.

5 October 1958 marked the 60th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the industrial and scientific activity of Andrey Andreyevich Gorshkov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences UkSSR, professor, doctor of technical sciences, and Stalin Prize winner.

As early as the period 1915-1919, while a student at the Ural Mining School, Andrey Andreyevich began his labor productive career as a lathe-operator and senior foreman in production shops. In 1926 he successfully graduated from the Ural Polytechnic Institute. While studying there he continued to work as foreman in the foundry shop of a metallurgical plant, and after graduation from the Institute, as chief of this shop. It was during this period that Andrey Andreyevich began his scientific activity, and published his first works in 1928, and in 1934 the work, "Tempered Chlinders."

During the period from 1934-1937 A. A. Gorshkov worked in the Ural Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals, and in 1937 he was, by means of competition, chosen as head of the Chair of "Foundry Operation" of the Ural Polytechnic Institute, where, in 1938, he was confirmed in the rank of professor, and, without defending a dissertation - in the academic degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences. In 1949, he successfully defended his doctoral thesis, in which the treatises which he expounded in the work "Castings for Metallurgical Equipment," received further elaboration. For 14 years Andrey Andreyevich served in the Ural Polytechnic Institute as dean of the Faculty.

In 1937 Andrey Andreyevich Gorshkov was elected a corresponding member of the Ukranian Academy of Sciences, and at the present time he serves as director of the Institute of Machine Science of this academy. Andrey Andreyevich is the author of more than 150 scientific works, the results of which have contributed toward the present state and development of foundry work to a significant degree.

Characteristic of the activity of the birthday celebrant is his association with industry. In 1947 he headed a team of scientific workers for the improvement of technology and reduction of waste at the Ural Car-Building Plant; for this work Andrey Andreyevich Gorshkov was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1950.

From 1937 to 1955 Andrey Andreyevich served as chairman of the Ural Department of NITOL and from 1938 to 1955 he functioned as a member of the Presidium of VNITOL. In 1953 Andrey Andreyevich became a member of the CPSU.

Profound theoretical knowledge, extensive experience in industrial and scientific research, and administrative work have propelled Andrey Andreyevich into the ranks of the foremost foundry experts of the Soviet Union; his works serve as a manual in theoretical and practical operations and their results are widely employed in industry.

We warmly congratulate dear Andrey Andreyevich on his 60th birthday and wish him good health, long years of life, and further successes in his work for the welfare of the Fatherland.

(Litenoye Proizvodstvo, No 11, 1958)

KASSIRSKIY, I. A.

1958 marked the 60th birthday of Prof I. A. Kassirskiy -- outstanding Soviet therapist and hematologist, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and distinguished Scientist.

I. A. Kassirskiy was born in Fergana in 1898. After graduating in 1915 from the gymnasium with a gold medal, he entered Tomsk University. In 1919, after completing the fifth course in the medical faculty he graduated as a general practitioner, and in the post of senior regimental physician in Budenny's First Cavalry Army he took part in all its principal campaigns. In 1920, I. A. Kassirskiy was ordered to Saratov to complete his medical faculty course.

From 1931 through 1934 he served in the faculty therapeutic clinic of the medical faculty of the Central Asian State University. His medical activities began under the direction of the renowned clinicist, A. N. Kryukov, who, in conjunction with other Moscow professors, went to Tashkent to organize the Central Asian State University, which had been established by the decree of V. I. Lenin.

At the end of 1925, I. A. Kassirskiy was made an assistant, in a year, -- senior assistant, and in 1932 professor; he was later appointed to the post of head of the Chair of Tropical Diseases.

During this time I. A. Kassirskiy developed into a clinical therapist of considerable range as well as a hematologist.

In 1934, he was invited to assume the post of scientific director of the therapeutic departments at one of the leading Moscow hospitals -- the Central Clinical Hospital MPS imeni Semashko. In 1936 he was chosen head of the third Chair of Therapy at the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

As the author of numerous works (he has published about 130 works), I. A. Kassirskiy has made a great contribution to Soviet medical science. A number of interesting books serve as a generalization of his work of many years in Uzbekistan. In 1936 there appeared a basic textbook on which he collaborated with L. F. Burova, entitled "Tropical Diseases of Central Asia." In 1932 I. A. Kassirskiy and his asso-

ciates issued a monograph, "Ulcerative Colitis of Central Asia," which for the first time in our literature bacteriologically and seriologically demonstrated the bacterial genesis of chronic ulcerative colitis. On the basis of extensive research, he also wrote the first monograph, "Basic Metabolism and its Clinical Significance." This work was defended for the title of independent instructor.

Wide fame greeted I. A. Kassirskiy's book, "Outlines of Hygiene in Warm Climates." Devoted to problems of pathology in warm climates, this work laid the foundation of the entire trend in the study of the effect of warm climate upon the human organism and the course of pathological processes in Central Asia. Works of this type immediately received broad development in Central Asia (Turkmeniya, Uzbekistan).

On the basis of extensive malarial research experience, I. A. Kassirskiy wrote two monographs: "Clinic and Therapy of Malaria," (1946, 1948). It is difficult to overestimate their significance. In them the author reviewed problems of the classification, clinic and treatment of malaria. Jointly with Ye. M. Tareyev, I. A. Kassirskiy determined the limited periods of the course of malaria and created the science of metamalarial diseases. Considerable attention is paid in these works to so-called pernicious malaria.

I. A. Kassirskiy is widely known as the leading hematologist of our country not only in the Soviet Union but also abroad. He has written about 40 scientific works, including many basic works devoted to various problems of hematology. He has contributed much that is new regarding the study of leukosis and leukemoid reactions of hypoplastic and aplastic states. Much light on problems of the theory of generation of blood was shed by his classification of blood cells, which received wide recognition for its clarity and lucidity.

I. A. Kassirskiy was the initiator and advocate of diagnostic tapping of organs. The "I. A. Kassirskiy Needle," manufactured by domestic industry, enjoys great fame, the needle being an invention that has rendered safe the diagnostic puncturing of the chest. He is credited with having originated the sternal puncture method in the diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis (1929). He proposed, and was the first person in the Soviet Union to effect, intrathoracic blood transfusion.

The work of I. A. Kassirskiy is a great contribution to

blood transfusion practice, because it showed that it was safe to transport stored blood very long distances (12,000 to 15,000 km). He showed the value of this method during the Great Patriotic War and the early postwar years, when he was chief therapist for railroad transport and consultant at several evacuation hospitals.

Well known is I. A. Kassirskiy's monograph, "Infectious Hepatitis" (1949), devoted to the pathogenesis, clinic and efficient treatment of Botkin's disease.

A progressive physician and public worker, I. A. Kassirskiy expressed his optimistic views on medicine as a branch of the biological sciences in a large monograph, "Outlines of Rational Chemico-therapy" (1952). Having utilized his personal practical experience and extensive knowledge in the field of infectious pathology and parasitology, the author elucidated the basic problems of theoretic and practical chemico-therapy and antibiotic therapy. The book acquaints one not only with the general principles of therapy but also teaches the medical practitioner the proper tactics of treatment in every concrete case.

In the monograph, "Lectures on Rheumatism," which appeared in 1956 and received broad recognition, I. A. Kassirskiy, on the basis of many years of clinical research, substantiated the streptococcus theory of rheumatism and devised rational methods of cyclical prophylactic therapy by meals of hormonal preparations and antibiotics.

A great scientist, I. A. Kassirskiy is, in addition, an excellent teacher. His lectures invariably met with success among medical auditors of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians who came to Moscow from all over the Soviet Union.

His disciplined and responsible attitude toward his official and medical duties as scientific director and head of a chair is universally known. The morning conferences supervised by I. A. Kassirskiy with a review of patients and solution of urgent problems of diagnosis and treatment, his talks at clinical conferences, and the clinico-anatomic hospital conferences which he conducted constitute the elements of a remarkable medical school and attract a large audience.

I. A. Kassirskiy has trained numerous cadres of medical therapists and pedagogues including many heads of chairs,

doctors of medical sciences and candidates of sciences. He has directed seven doctoral and 19 candidatorial dissertations. His students have published more than 200 scientific works.

For his participation in the organization of a medical institute in Tashkent and his active work in the training of cadres in Uzbekistan, I. A. Kassirskiy has four times been awarded Supreme Soviet UzSSR certificates and has received the honoring title of Distinguished Scientist UzSSR.

As a most indefatigable researcher, I. A. Kassirskiy possesses the faculty of absorbing the interest of his entire collective. Under his leadership, projects, both individual and complex are constantly being carried out in the most diverse areas of the clinic of internal diseases.

The medical and pedagogic activities of I. A. Kassirskiy far transcend the limits of the clinic which he heads. Physicians and patients from all over the country come to him for advice; he unfailingly takes part in consultations in numerous Moscow medical institutions and clinics and in all military hospitals. I. A. Kassirskiy finds time also for corresponding with numerous patients and physicians, who find in his letters answers to the most varied questions and words of approbation and comfort.

I. A. Kassirskiy is widely known in our country as the author of many brilliant popular-scientific articles and books, including his book on I. P. Pavlov and Ronals Ross and the book "Problems and Scientists."

The public service performed by I. A. Kassirskiy is multifaced. He is a member of editorial boards and councils of many medical and popular-scientific journals and co-editor of a division of the Great Medical Encyclopedia as well as a member of the bureau of the medical section of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

In 1957, I. A. Kassirskiy was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

We ardently wish our dear Iosif Abramovich many years of health and further success in his noble activity.

(Terapevticheskiy Arkiv [Therapeutic Archives], No 9, 1958)

KITAYEV, Ye. V.

9 March 1958 marked the 70th birthday of the head of the Chair of Telephony of the Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications (MEIS), Doctor of Technical Sciences, Prof Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich Kitayev. The name of this great Soviet scientist in the field of telephone communication technique is widely known not only among the signalmen of our own country but also far beyond its borders.

Yevegeniy Vasil'yevich Kitayev was born in St. Petersburg in 1883. In 1900 he graduated from St. Petersburg Electrical Engineering Institute (today Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)) and received the rank of electrical engineer of the first order.

Upon graduation from the Institute Ye. V. Kitayev was appointed to the post of senior mechanic in the Administration of the Khar'kov Postal Telegraph District. While occupying this post, in 1910-1912, he took an active part in the operations for erecting the Moscow-Khar'kov telephone line -- at that time one of the longest telephone lines in the world.

Later (1912-1916), Ye. V. Kitayev served as chief of the telephone station in Revel (today Tallin) where in 1914-1915 he directed the laying of the first underground and underwater coil-loaded telephone cable in Russia. In March 1916, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich was appointed to the post of chief mechanic of the Administration of the Smolensk Postal Telegraph District.

In 1920 the Council of Smolensk Polytechnical Institute selected Comrade Kitayev first as professor on the chair of electrical Engineering, and later as deputy rector for instruction.

In 1923, Ye. V. Kitayev giave a course in electrical networks in the Moscow Institute of Communications imeni V. N. Podbel'skiy, and somewhat later in the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N. E. Bauman. In 1928 Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich Kitayev participated in the work of a commission created to solve a number of technical problems connected with the impending electrification of the suburban lines of the Moscow railroad center. During that same year one of the first scientific works of Comrade Kitayev, "Protection of Communication Installations from the Inductive Effect of Electrical Transmission," was published. In 1933 Ye. V. Kitayev was

appointed head of the chair of telephony of MEIS; he has been serving in this office up to the present time.

Ye. V. Kitayev is the author of a large number of textbooks on telephony and electrical engineering intended for higher technical educational institutions, technikums, and trade schools. Many of his textbooks have been translated into foreign languages. A combination of exactness in scientific-technical exposition of educational material and elegance of literary treatment and the political orientation of his lectures and published works have gained for Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich a well-deserved popularity among students and broad circles of engineering-technical workers.

Many of the students of Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich have become important scientific workers and eminent engineers who occupy managerial posts in the system of the Ministry of Communications.

Ye. V. Kitayev's great erudition, high pedagogical mastery and long, unblemished record of work have been duly evaluated by the Soviet Government. In 1951 he was awarded the Order of Lenin.

(Vestnik Svyazi [Herald of Communications], No 4, 1958)

KORSAKOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich, Professor

Ivan Vasil'yevich Korsakov was born on 2 July 1897 in Permskaya Guberniya, in the village of Vogulka of the Solikamskiy Uyezd in a fel'dsher's [doctor's assistant's] family.

In 1924 he graduated from the Medical Faculty of Perm' University, and remained as an ordinator [interne] in otolaryngology at the Hospital Surgical Clinic where he had worked as a laboratory assistant back in his student days. From 1930 to 1931 he was s senior assistant and, later, Director of the Otorhinolaryngological Clinic]ORL] of Perm' University, and from 1932 to 1934 -- one of the organizers of Ishevsk Medical Institute and the ORL Clinic. During these years he completed and successfully defended a doctor's dissertation on the subject: "Serous Inflammation of the Nasal Cavities, the Mucose Nasal Polyps and Their Treatment." Throughout his entire life Prof Korsakov worked on the problem of serous inflammation of the accessory nasal cavities. His students, who continued his work, developed methods of conservative treatment of polyposes of the nose and cavities.

Upon his selection as Professor and Director of the ORL Chair of Dnepropetrovsk Medical Institute (in January 1938), he worked in this capacity up to 1948. In 1948 he was selected Director of the ORL Chair of Turkmen Medical Institute.

In Turkmeniya Ivan Vasil'yevich showed himself a true enthusiast of his specialty. The clinic under his direction showed an increase in all indicators during the past few years (growth of the number of beds, staff, and the qualitative indicators of therapeutic, scientific, and pedagogic activity. Cadres of highly skilled otolaryngologists were created from members of the local nationality.

I. V. Korsakov participates actively in public work. For the past decade he has been the Chief Otolaryngologist of the Ministry of Health Turkmen USSR, Chairman of the Turkmen Branch of the All-Union Society of Otolaryngologists. He took part in the creation of a multi-volume capital textbook on otolaryngology under the editorial direction of S. M. Kompaneyets.

The scientific works of I. V. are devoted to the present-day problems of otolaryngology. He makes frequent reports at the All-Union and All-Ukrainian congresses of otolaryngologists. Under his guidance over 300 physicians took

specialization courses and received advanced training. Eleven of his students defended their dissertations for a candidate's degree.

Let us wish our dear jubilarian further creative success in his fruitful and many-sided work for the benefit of Soviet public health.

On behalf of the collective of the Chair of Otorhinolaryngology at Turkmen Medical Institute,

V. A. Gorchakov, B. Kh. Khydyrov

(Vestnik Oto-rino-laringologii [Herald of Otorinolaringology], No 6, 1957)

KRASNOGORSKIY, N. I.

Nikolay Ivanovich Krasnogorskiy was born in St. Petersburg in 1882. After graduating with honors from the Military Academy of Medicine in 1908, he remained at the Academy as an institute physician for a period of three years to do graduate work in pediatrics.

While still a second-year student, he worked in the Academy physiological laboratory under the direction of Prof A. Danilevskiy and in 1906 wrote and published a paper on the subject of "Antipepsin in Lower Plant Organisms and its Biological Importance for Man" for which he was awarded the Acad. N. N. Zinin Prize. For his paper on "Materials on the Chemical Study of Globin," the Academy Council awarded him a silver medal.

In the third year, N. I. Krasnogorskiy, who was interested in the diseases of children, went abroad to work in the clinic of Professor A. Czerny in Breslau. At this time he published a work entitled "Uber die Ausnutzung der Eisens bei songlingen" (Jahrb. f. Kindh., Bd. 54). During his last two years at the Academy of Medicine, Nikolay Ivanovich continued to work in the laboratory of Prof. A. Danilevskiy and in the children's hospital, under the direction of K. A. Raukhfus.

In 1911, after N. I. Krasnogorskiy had defended his dissertation, he won a competitive grant from the Academy Council for a two-year period of study abroad in the field of pediatrics. Nikolai Ivanovich worked at the clinics of professors F. Müller, M. Pfaundler, and A. Czerny, at the Bacteriological Institute of Prof. Uhlennuth in Strasbourg and at the Pathological Anatomy Clinic at the institute of Prof. Chiari. In addition, he was Prof. Czerny's assistant in Strasbourg, for one year. During this period he published a number of works.

He began research on the higher nervous activity of children in 1907, while still a student at the Children's Hospital directed by K. A. Rauchfus. On 8 May 1908, Nikolay Ivanovich gave a report at the Scientific Conference of the Society of Russian Physicians on the initial results of his research into the higher nervous activity of children.

In the first part of his doctor's dissertation "On Retardation and Localization of the Skin and Motor Analyzer

in the Cortex of the Large Hemispheres in Dogs tested in the Laboratory of I. P. Pavlov," N. I. Krasnogorskiy showed that intracentral retardations obey two laws: the law of irradiation and the law of concentrated inhibition, which underlie all the activity of large hemispheres.

He also established an important fact: namely, that the law of retardation, which originates under repeated irritations in the cortex of the large hemisphere, is the basis of sleep, i.e., a sleepy state is the result of broad irradiation of inhibition, extending over the entire cortex of the large cerebral hemispheres.

In the second part of his doctor's dissertation, N. I. Krasnogorskiy demonstrated that the so-called motor zone is the analyzer, which is the seat of the connections of conditioned reflexes and the place of analysis of cerebripetal impulses, proceeding from the entire motor system. These data confirmed the unity of the plan of the construction of the large cerebral hemispheres.

After two years of study abroad, N. I. Krasnogorskiy gave two trial lectures at the Military Academy of Medicine in competing for the title of docent. ("Exudative Diathesis and its Treatment" and "On Rickets"). In these lectures N. I. Krasnogorskiy presented the results of his research and expressed original views on the pathogenesis and treatment of these diseases. At the Academy Conference of 14 November 1915, a number of the professors commented on the works and lectures of N. I. Krasnogorskiy.

N. I. Krasnogorskiy was one of the favorite pupils of I. P. Pavlov, and his creative association with him extended over a period of twenty years.

The activities of Nikolay Ivanovich assumed great scope after the Great October Revolution, when child welfare became one of the basic problems of the Party and the Soviet government.

The creative research of Nikolay Ivanovich was distinguished by the combined knowledge of physiology, and pediatrics making possible a broad physiological approach to the study of the physiology and pathology of the entire child organism. I. P. Pavlov's contribution to pediatries is directly related to the activities of N. I. Krasnogorskiy. In applying the ideas of I. P. Pavlov to pediatrics, he cre-

ated a doctrine of physiological cerebral activities in children, which became a new division in science, particularly in pediatrics and related fields of medicine.

In 1935, Nikolay Ivanovich was awarded the I. P. Pavlov Prize for his monograph: "The Doctrine of Physiological Cerebral Activity in Children."

Scientific works on the study of the functional state of the central nervous system of children carried out under his direction are a valuable contribution to pediatrics. As a result of these works it became possible to study the way the higher nervous activities of children are affected by such severe illnesses as rheumatism, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, acute gastrointestinal disorders and others. Newly developed methods make it possible to study changes in the regulating mechanisms of vegetative reactions in both sick and healthy children.

New equipment was set up in the laboratory of the Institute of Physiology under the direction of N. I. Krasnogorskiy making it possible to study the sympathetic sensory nervous system and its interaction with the cerebrospinal nervous system. Scientific research is conducted in terms of selection and generalization, i.e., it deals with reactions that are specific for man.

At the present time, N. I. Krasnogorskiy conducts research mainly into problems of the functional organization and integration activity of the cerebral cortex. Whereas, in previous years he studied ordinary unconditioned reflexes and conditioned cortical reflexes, the work today is done at the much higher level of selection and generalization under different states of excitability of the large hemispheres.

Nikolay Ivanovich has written four monographs that are used as textbooks for the study of children's diseases. In addition to this, in 1954, he published his first book on higher nervous activity in man and animals. This year saw the publication of "On the Higher Nervous Activity of the Healthy and Sick Child." The works of N. K. Krasnogorskiy have enriched both Russian and world medical literature. As early as 1913, N. I. Krasnogorskiy lectured in London at the International Congress "On the Basic Physiological Mechanism of the Activity of the Large Cerebral Hemispheres of Children."

In 1930 he attended the Second International Congress of Pediatricians in Stockholm. In 1933, he was elected honorary member of the American Pediatrics Society and the American Medical Association, and invited as a speaker of the first rank to give an honorary report, not limited by time, in honor of Knapp in Cleveland. Moreover, Nikolay Ivanovich read a number of papers in scientific institutions in various cities of the United States in which he expounded the scientific advances made in the field of higher nervous activity of children. As a public figure, Nikolay Ivanovich went to the US in 1932 with a special scientific delegation to study and compose a plan for a new building for the Institute of Pediatrics at the Institute of Experimental Medicine.

A number of scientific works were written under the direction of N. I. Krasnogorskiy and candidate's and doctor's dissertations defended. He pays a great deal of attention to fatherland and foreign young scientists who come from different cities in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies for consultations. Under the direction of Nikolay Ivanovich, staff members of Medical Higher Learning Institutions and of scientific-research pediatric institutes of various Soviet cities are now working on their doctor's diswertations.

Young scientists on grants from other countries, such as Bergart and Hunt, worked in the laboratories of N. I. Krasnogorskiy, later becoming eminent scientists. For example, Bergart heads the physiological division of the Karalin Institute in Stockholm (Sweden); Professor Hunt of the USA continues to develop the teachings of I. P. Pavlov. Many of the students and co-workers of N. I. Krasnogorskiy also became well-known scientists, academicians, and professors in the Soviet Union.

The teaching career of Nikolay Ivanovich began in 1918 when he was chosen head professor of the Chair of Children's Diseases of the Yur'yev Medical Institute. From 1922 to 1942 he worked in the First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov, and in 1940 he was appointed head of the Chair of Children's Diseases of the Naval Medical Academy. Simultaneously he directed the Division of Experimental Pediatries in the Institute of Experimental Medicine. There, from 1952 on, he directed a laboratory on the study of the higher nervous activity of man. At the present time Nikolay Ivanovich directs various laboratories in the study of the higher nervous activity of children in the Institute of Physiology

imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov AN USSR, and in scientific research pediatrics institute, thereby indefatigably transmitting his wide experience to many students.

As a participant in the All-Union Congress of Pediatricians and in many scientific conferences, and as the author of scientific editions and articles, published in the general and pediatric press, he indoctrinates numerous cadres of doctors in the spirit of I. P. Pavlov's statement, "In a profound sense, physiology and medicine are indivisible."

In 1944 Nikolay Ivanovich was honored with the title of Distinguished Scientific Worker, and in 1945 he was elected active member of the AMN USSR. In 1952, he was awarded the Stalin Prize by the Council of Ministers USSR. The State also awarded him the Order of Lenin and a medal "commemorating the 250th Anniversary of Leningrad."

The merits of N. I. Krasnogorskiy are also prized by the Medical Societies. In 1957, N. I. was elected honorary member of the All-Union Society of Pediatricians.

At the present time, N. I. directs the Scientific staff of the Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and a section in the Scientific Research Pediatric Institute. He is continuing his research on the physiological and pathological cerebral activity of children in a number of illnesses.

We wish N. I. Krasnogorskiy many years of life, health, and creative enthusiasm for the good of science and the welfare of our country.

(A. I. Makhtinger: Pediatriya [Pediatrics], No 9, 1958)

KUPRIYANOV, P. A.

February 1958 marked the 65th birthday and the 39th anniversary of the scientific, pedagogic, and public activities of Prof Petr Andreyevich Kupriyanov, active member of the AMN USSR, Distinguished Scientist, and a foremost representative of the science of surgery in our country. The achievements of P. A. Kupriyanov in the development of various fields of surgery have made his name well known in our country and abroad.

The scientific activity of Petr Andreyevich began concurrently with his graduation from the Military Medical [VMA] Academy. As a disciple of Prof V. N. Shevkunenko, eminent anatomist, surgeon, and pedagog, P. A. Kupriyanov combined scientific pedagogic activity in the Chair of Operative Surgery with work in the Academic Surgical Clinic of the VMA. At that time he took an active part in compiling a number of well-known textbooks in operative surgery.

In 1930 P. A. Kupriyanov was appointed a professor and was confirmed as head of the Chair of Operative Surgery at the First Leningrad Medical Institute. Simultaneously P. A. Kupriyanov served as consultant surgeon of the Leningrad District Military Hospital.

P. A. Kupriyanov made a great scientific and organizational contribution to the development of military and field surgery during the prewar years and during the Great Patriotic War. His numerous works of that period were devoted to fundamental problems of the treatment of wounds and were of great significance in devising a unified system of surgical aid to the wounded ("Principles of Initial Surgical Treatment of Wounds in a Military Area," "Classification of Wounds and Injuries," "Amputation of Extremities," "Surgery of Gunshot Wounds of Organs of the Thoracic Cavity," and many other works published between 1935 and 1945).

P. A. Kupriyanov participated in the compilation and editing of a number of textbooks on military field surgery ("Brief Course of Military Field Surgery," 1942; "Treatment of Injuries in War," 1942,1943; "Atlas of Gunshot Injuries," in 10 volumes, 1945, 1955).

Having served in the ranks of the Soviet army from the first days of its founding, Prof P. A. Kupriyanov showed himself an outstanding organizer of surgical aid. He was

one of the founders of the system of specialized aid to the wounded, the foundations of which were laid under his direction during the war with the White Finns. From the first to the last day of the Great Patriotic War, P. A. Kupriyanov headed the surgical services of the northwestern sector, and later the Leningrad front. Under very difficult conditions the staff of surgeons under the direction of P. A. Kupriyanov secured speedy return to the ranks of the Soviet Army of the defenders of the heroic city of Lenin.

The war years did not interrupt the scientific activity of Prof P. A. Kupriyanov. His works on the effect of the disturbance of general nutrition upon the course of injuries, as well as on complications of injuries during avitaminosis, were very significant. Works on firearm wounds of the chest occupy a considerable place in the scientific activity of this particular period.

The vast experience gathered of Soviet surgeons in this field was crowned by the publication of two major volumes of the works "Experience of Soviet Medicine in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," which were devoted to gunshot wounds and injuries to the chest; P. A. Kupriyanov was editor and one of the authors.

Since the termination of the Great Patriotic War, P. A. Kupriyanov has untiringly and productively continued to develope thoracic surgery within the walls of the Military-Medical Order of Lenin Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, where since 1944 he has headed the Chair of the Advanced Training of Physicians and Surgeons. He is one of the leading authorities in the mastery and introduction of operations on the heart, lungs, and esophagus. In particular, he was one of the first to perform operations because of various defects of the heart and major blood vessels, and to suggest special instruments for performing operations on chest organs, and to put into practice newly perfected methods of examining patients. Also very well known are the achievements of P. A. Kupriyanov in the creation and development of contemporary Soviet anesthesiology.

P. A. Kupriyanov has trained and gathered a large staff of highly qualified surgeons. The surgical clinic for the advanced training of physicians which he heads has been converted into a center of thoracic surgery in our country. In it considerable experience in operations on the lungs and esophagus has been accumulated and more than 600 operations

for various ailments of the heart and the major blood vessels have been performed. Moreover, in addition to the doctors being trained at the clinic, hundreds of surgeons from the most diverse cities of the Soviet Union, the people's democracies, and other foreign countries visit it annually. Among the students of Petr Andreyevich Kupriyanov are 10 doctors and more than 20 candidates of medical sciences. Several of them head surgical clinics at the present time.

An excellent lecturer and talented educator, P. A. Kupriyanov devotes considerable effort and labor to the training of highly qualified physician-surgeons.

The postwar scientific activity of Prof P. A. Kupriyanov is summed up in numerous works enjoying well-deserved recognition. P. A. Kupriyanov has often addressed All-Union conferences and congresses of surgeons. He is chairman of the All-Union Society of Surgeons and an honorary member of the Pirogov Surgical Society. P. A. Kupriyanov has often represented our Soviet surgical profession at international congresses. He actively participates in socio-political life, having served as a deputy of the Leningrad city Soviet at the two latest convocations.

The outstanding characteristics of Prof P. A. Kupriyanov are his modesty, his high demands upon himself, his great working capacity, and his sensitive, considerate treatment of his co-workers. All these qualities have won him general esteem.

The editors of the journal Vestnik Khirurgiya imeniI. I. Grekova [Herald of Surgery imeni I. I. Grekova] congratulate Petr Andreyevich Kupriyanov on his glorious 65th birthday and wish him health, happiness, and continued success in his creative work.

(Vestnik Khirurgiya [Herald of Surgery], No 7, 1958)

MEDVEDEV, I. D.

Ivan Dmitriyevich Medvedev, professor of the Chair of General and Special Surgery of Moscow Veterinary Academy, is celebrating his 60th firthday and the 30th anniversary of his pedagogic, scientific and public activity.

Prof I. D. Medvedev is the author of 64 scientific works, including those textbooks and 10 basid monographs on the most important problems in surgical pathology in war and peace.

Many of his works have been translated into the Chinese and Yugoslav languages.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, Prof I. D. Medvedev, occupying the post of chief veterinary surgeon of the Soviet Army skilfully directed surgical activities of the front-line and army veterinary hospitals, work which contributed to the high effectiveness of the treatment of wounded and afflicted animals.

Prof I. D. Medvedev carries on extensive public activity. He is a member of the Committee of Experts on Veterinary Medicine of the Supreme Attestation Commission (VAK) of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR, a member of the Editorial Board of the journal Veterinariya [Veterinary Medicine] and a member of the council of the Moscow Zoo. Under his supervision five candidates dissertations have been completed.

I. D. Medvedev is a highly erudite educator and a sensitive and responsive comrade.

The Government has highly esteemed the long and fruitful service of Prof I. D. Medvedev, having awarded him five orders and five medals of the Soviet Union and the Gold Medal of the VSKhV.

We wish our dear celebrant long years of life, good cheer, and further fruitful labor for the welfare of our Soviet Union.

A group of comrades

(Veterinariya [Vetinary Medicine], No 9, 1958)

MILLER, S. V.

The end of May 1958 marked the 60th birthday of an eminent soviet hygienist, Prof Solomon Veniaminovich Miller, director of the Hygiene Department of the Sverdlovsk Institutue of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Pathology and head of the Chair of General Hygiene of Sverdlovsk Medical Institute.

S. V. Miller has devoted 37 years of creative activity to problems of hygiene, the improvement of sanitary conditions of labor, and the training of medical cadres.

S. V. Miller began his medical acgivity in the Donbas as a health physician in the Artemov health section, soon transferred to work in the Ukrainian Institute of Labor and in 1924 in the Central Ukranian Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, where he served until 1941.

More than 25 publications of S. V. Miller have been devoted to the then new technological process of electric arc welding of metal, widely used in the Soviet Union in 1928-1929.

A capital work, "The Labor and Health of Voltaic Arc Welders in Machine Building Plants," constituted his successfully defended doctoral dissertation.

The studies conducted by Miller in the field of labor hygiene in connection with electric arc welding were crowned by the drafting of special legislation and served as the basis for the institution of extensive sanitary measures in welding shops of a number of industrial establishments.

In 1934 S. V. Miller was appointed head of the Chair of Labor Hygiene of Khar'kov Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

At the same time (from 1931 to 1941) he headed the Chair of Labor Hygiene and then the Chair of General Hygiene of Khar'kov Stomatological Institute.

Many works of S. V. Miller are devoted to research in the field of the industrial dust factor. For many years he concerned himself with perfecting methods for the konometric investigation of industrial dusts and devising methods for studying the quantitative, weight, and dispersion composi-

tion of dust. S. V. Miller's modification of the Owen's instrument received extensive dissemination in the Soviet Union.

His works on the unification of methods of studying industrial dust served as the basis for decisions of All-Union conferences on these problems in 1934 and 1940.

From October 1941 to the present time, S. V. Miller has been working in the Urals as head of a number of scientific projects relating to labor hygiene in nonferrous metallurgy and the mining extractive industry.

S. V. Miller personally takes an active part with a large staff of scientific workers in studies directed at improving sanitary conditions of labor in the aluminum industry of the Urals and Siberia, solving complex problems of the prophylaxis of chronic effects of fluorine compounds, adverse industrial meteorological conditions, and occupational pneumoconiosis.

S. V. Miller is credited with more than 80 scientific works.

As head of the Chair of General Hygiene of Sverdlovsk Medical Institute, S. V. Miller continually conducts the training of physician cadres takes an active part in the advanced training of health physicians, and directs the work of scientific workers, graduate students and interns.

S. V. Miller is permanent director of the Snaitation Technical Council in the Urals, which renders considerable assistance in the realization of the All-Union State Sanitary Inspection and its working organs for precautionary supervision of industrial construction.

For 17 years he has been a member of the board of the Sverdlovsk branch of the All-Union Society of Hygienists, a member of the presidium of the Ural Commission for the Control of Silicosis, a member of the editorial councils of the union hygiene periodicals Hygiene and Sanitation and Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

Solomon Veniaminovich Miller is a fine responsive comrade, who has been able to unite a large group of scientific and practicing health workers, who are enthusiastic about their work.

We all wish the celebrant good health, cheerfulness and strength for further creative, fruitful work for the welfare of the people and theglory of the Homeland.

(Gigiyena Truda i Prof. Zabolevaniya, [Labor and Occupational Diseases], No 3, 1958)

MOROZOV, S. S.

On 14 February 1958, an expanded session of the Scientific Council of the Department of Geology celebrated the 60th birthday and the 30th anniversary of the scientific activity of Sergey Sergeyevich Morozov, Doctor of Geo-mineralogical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Soil Science and Geological Engineering.

In 1923, 25 year-old S. S. Morozov enrolled at Moscow State University (MGU), on a grant from the Orlov Guberniya Council of Trade Unions. From that time to the present, for a period of 35 years, his life has been bound up with the University.

S. S. Morozov's life has something in common with the life of his teacher, M. M. Filatov. M. M. Filatov, an eminent soil scientist, interested in problems of construction, established a new scientific discipline -- soil mechanics -- in collaboration with other scientists. S. S. Morozov, having become a soil scientist of promise, changed over to soil mechanics. Like M. M. Filatov, he was one of the originators of the science of soil mechanics. A member of the faculty of the Department of Geology, S. S. Morozov is one of the most eminent soil scientists. His works in the field of soil science may be divided into two groups: those devoted to research into soil formation and in this connection, with erosion, and works of a regional nature.

S. S. Morozov's candidate's dissertation, "Genesis of the Mineral Component of the Soil-Absorbent Complex," defended by him in 1935, is widely known. (It was published in full in the MGU Science Notes in 1939). This was a study of the hydrolysis of the most widespread primary minerals (hornblende, microcline, orthoclase, phlogopite) and of varieties of magma (granite, basalt), under the influence of a flow of water saturated with carbonic acid. It was experimentally established that the capacity for physico-chemical interchange of the experimental mineral varieties changes markedly under the influence of carbonated water. Hydrogen was found among the cations interchanged; there was an increase in the absolute quantity of calcium, and a sharp decrease in the amount of magnesium and sodium, etc. A miniature scale operation of the process of erosion, carried out by Morozov, made it possible to understand the essence of the changes in the composition of the absorbing complex of soils and mineral varieties recurring in nature under the influence of erosion

and soil formation.

In this same work, Sergey Sergeyevich introduced the concept of "hydrolytic alkalitity," which demonstrated that as a result of the absorption of the mineral particles of the anions (particularly of the anion of acetic acid, CH_3COO) in the solution, there is a rise in the concentration of OH ions determining the absorption reaction of the solution. Both of these reactions became widely known and were included in a number of textbooks on soil-mechanics and soil science.

In 1957, in a collection of articles, "The Solution and Lixiviation of Rock," published by VODGEO [All-Union Sci. Research Inst. of Water Supply and Sewers, Hydrotechnical Constructions and Hydrogeological Engineering], there appeared a report by S. S. Morozov on further research projects with miniature-scale weathering of magmatic mineral varieties and minerals. Employing the tincture technique, he established the fact that, on the surface of primary minerals subjected to the action of water saturated with carbonic acid the formation of such films occur even in distilled water if the primary minerals remain in it for a long time (in S. S. Morozov's experiments, the minerals were kept in distilled water for fifteen years). These new findings provide a partial explanation for the widespread presence of hydromicas and kaolinite among argillaceous minerals of the most diverse kinds.

Far less known are some very interesting works by S. S. Morozov on the rate of speed of the process of soil formation. He threw some light on this problem in an article in Sorena in 1954. It is pertinent that in the reign of Czar Aleksey Mikhaylovich, before the birth of Peter I, approximately between 1667 and 1670, the so-called "Lebedinskaya Causeway was built in Ismaylovskiy Park. In 1933, S. S. Morozov discovered in this causeway some sod-podzolized gley soil of normal composition. Both its morphological description and tests indisputably established the fact that under the climatic conditions of suburban Moscow it took 260 years for chemically complete sod-podsolized gley soil to be formed. Until then, other researchers (V. V. Dokuchayev, P. A. Zemlyatchenskiy, Iyeni, etc.) indicated that the period of time required for the formation of soil was 600 to 1000 years. This is why S. S. Morozov's findings have great scientific and essential interest.

S. S. Morozov studied the soil in Magnitogorskiy Rayon near Moscow but the main object of his investigations was Kalininskaya Oblast within the 1937 borders. The result of research into Kalininskaya Oblast was a doctor's dissertation: "Soils and Sub-soils of Kalininskaya Oblast," completed by him in 1944.

The works of S. S. Morozov in the field of soil mechanics are even more varied and extensive. One of the areas of his research may be characterized as the study of the physical composition and properties of rock formations through the determination of their genesis, regional distribution, and geological engineering characteristics. Loess occupies a place of prime importance in the list of minerals studied by him. He studied in detail the loess of the Ukraine as well as of Southern RSFSR and Central Asia, and the loess-like minerals of the central-black-earth region near Moscow and Kalininskaya Oblast. This resulted in the publication of: "Mechanical and Chemical Composition and Physical and Chemical Properties of Individual Granulometric Fractions of Loesses in the Dnepr Area and of Genetically Related Varieties," (1949); "Heavy Loess-like Loams of the Quaternary Period of Southwestern European USSR" (1950); "Genetic Connections of the Heavy Loess-Like Loams and Clay of Orlovskaya Oblast and Origins of Differences in their Composition and Properties" (1951); "New Data in the Solution of the Problem of Loesses" (1951); "Classification of Loess Varieties" (1956).

On the occasion of the last Lomonosov lectures devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, S. S. Morozov read a paper on the theme: "Changes in the Composition and the Properties of Varieties of Loesses in Connection with Their Occurrence in Different Indigenous Regions."

In these and other works, S. S. Morozov began with the Pavlov point of view that each loess variety may have a different genesis in relation to changes occurring not only in its texture and structure, but also in its composition. S. S. Morozov showed that data on the mineralogical, granulometric, and micro-aggregational composition of loess varieties may offer more reliable concepts regarding their genesis than any other criteria, such as porosity, for instance, which can be more uniform regardless of the precipitation of the particles from an aqueous or an atmospheric medium. The engineering-geological characteristics of loess varie-

ties invariably derive from their genesis and lithological properties.

In addition to loess varieties, S. S. Morozov studied other mineral varieties especially from Quaternary deposits. By way of illustration, I will cite a work published by him in 1956: "Composition and Properties of Scythian Loams." It is a well-known fact that keen interest has been aroused by reddish-brown formations present in large areas of the southern part of the USSR from Rostovskaya Oblast to the Rumanian border, these are grouped together under the designation, "Scythian clays." At the present time, there is an abundance of unclear and confusing information regarding their genesis, age, and properties. After completing a detailed study of the composition and properties of Scythian clays, Sergey Sergeyevich confirmed the view of G. F. Mirchinek that they seem to be formations from different ages which may be divided at least into two stages related to the upper Tertiary and lower Quaternary periods. It is on the basis of these phenomena that he identifies the engineering-geological properties of Scythian loams.

In his investigation of individual mineral and soil varieties, S. S. Morozov often utilizes such original procedures. He separates them according to fractional components and then performs a detailed study of the composition and properties of these components. As a direct result of this technique, many basic concepts have become known, as, for instance: the reciprocal relationship between mineralogical composition and distribution in loess varieits; the fact that swelling and shrinkage in soil varieties are determined by their molecular content; et al.

It may be confidently stated that S. S. Morozov was the leading aide of M. M. Filatov in the formulation of the latter's course on the technical improvement of soils. The Subdivisions of the Technical Improvement of Soils was the subject of M. M. Filatov's lecutres in his general course on soil science. The Technical Improvement of Soils became an independent course and also the subject of S. S. Morozov's lectures in 1938. Subsequently, this course developed and improved considerably as a result of the personal efforts of S. S. Morozov, his pupils and collaborators in the field of technical amelioration of soils. He personally solved problems connected with the improvement of foundation engineering, by way of the breakdown of their natural structure and compression. This was achieved on the principle of the

synthesis of optimal blends, in connection with the increase or decrease in the salt-content of soils, by means of cementation and calcination. This research was conducted for the benefit of hydroelectric, land conservation, highway, airport and civil engineering projects. These are some of the works completed by Morozov in this area: "Dependence of Stability of Soil-cement Mixtures upon Changes in Composition of the Interchanged Cations in the Absorbing Complex of Soils" (1952); "Experiments in Adding to the Mechanical Stability, Water- and Frost-Resistance of Several Soils through Admixture of Portland Cement" (1953); "Change in the Gramulometric Composition and Physical Properties of Sediment Varieties Resulting from Salination by Their Sodium Salts and Their Consequent Lixiviation" (1957); as well as reports made by him in May 1957 at the Conference on Construction on Loess Varieties by the Introduction of Cement." Both of these reports are printed in the collection of the Scientific Research Institute (NII) of Substructures and Deep Tunnels.

S. S. Morozov's wide erudition and great scientific range qualified him to teach courses of the most diverse kinds: Science of Soils, Soil Physics, Soil Mechanics, Investigative Methods in the Study of Soils and Subsoils, Subsoil Surveys, Frost Control, and the history of Soil Mechanics.

Under his supervision, some 80 master's theses and 14 candidate's dissertations have been completed. He has acted as official disputant in the case of 15 doctor's and 40 candidate's dissertations. S. S. Morozov, a genuine Communist though not a Party member has always responded to the appeals of the Communist Party and Soviet State. Even his pre-Revolutionary activity and work had a social nature. From 10 August 1918 until his enrollment in Moscow State University (1 September 1923), he worked on the Maloarkhangel'skiy Uprodeom [District Food Supply Committee], i.e., at the most militant organization of that period. As a student, he fulfilled various civic missions.

S. S. Morozov has carried on trade union work for 30 years; he was a member of the union committee of Moscow State University, and chairman of the faculty union.

Although S. S. Morozov has lived and worked for a long time, he remains at the peak of his powers, and his creative potential. All members of the Scientific Council enthusiastically greet the jubilarian and wish him new successes

in his scientific, educational and civic activities.

(Ye. M. Sergeyev: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya Biologii, Poch., Geol. Geog., No 2, 1958)

NAUMOV, N. A.

On 17 April 1958, there took place in Leningrad a celebration honoring Prof Nikolay Aleksandrovich Naumov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, doctor of biological and agricultural sciences, whose 70th birthday had taken place on 19 March.

N. A. Naumov is an eminent Soviet mycologist and phytopathologist. As early as 1916 he had published a book on "drunken" grain. Of great practical significance are his works on clubroot. N. A. Naumov has participated in teams for studying stachybotryotoxicosis in horses, dry rot in lemons, and many other problems and was author of a monograph on cereal grain mildew (1939), and a two-volume guide book on methods of mycological and phytopathological research (1932, 1957), books on botanical microtechniques (1954), and a number of manuals on phytopathology, which many generations of Soviet phytopathologists have studied and will continue to study.

N. A. Naumov is an esteemed expert on the mycological flora of the Soviet Union and a recognized authority on mucoric fungi. The classification key of them which he compiled has been translated into foreign languages. This scientist described as many as 200 new species and 20 new genera (chiefly parasitic) and published the first volume of the flora of fungi of Leningradskaya Oblast.

The works indicated above and many others have placed N. A. Naumov among the most outstanding specialists in mycology and phytopathology and have made him an eminent authority in our country as well as abroad.

(Prof M. V. Gorlenko: Zashchita Rasteniy ot Vred. i Bolezney, [Protection of Plants from Pests and Diseases], No 4, 1958)

PADALKA, B. Ya.

A total of 75 years have passed since the birth and 45 years since the start of the medical, scientific, pedagogical, and public activities of Prof Boris Yakovlevich Padalka, Doctor of Medical Sciences, and head of the chair of Infectious Diseases of Kiev Medical Institute.

Professor Padalka is one of the greatest infectious disease scientists of the Soviet Union. He has written 75 scientific works, which are a great contribution to the theory and practice of Soviet medicine.

B. Ya. Padalka has traveled a long way from interne [ordinator] in a hospital for infectious diseases to head of a chair in one of the oldest medical institutes of the country. The scientific works of B. Ya. Padalka are outstanding in originality, innovation, and in the endeavoring to overcome the inertia of outdated opinions. He sets clear and more concrete goals for himself. All of the scientific research activities of Boris Yakovlevich are directed towards concrete help in solving practical problems of public health connected with the campaign to reduce, and eliminate infectious diseases. The works of B. Ya. Padalka that are devoted to the study of the pathogenesis, clinic, and treatment of typhoid fever and its complications are of specially great value to medical science and practice.

The monograph "Typhoid Fever," has gained wide popularity and serves as a reference not only for infectious disease specialists but for other medical specialists as well. Practical physicians are successfully using the symptom of obtusion in the right iliac area in typhoid fever observed and described by B. Ya. Padalka (the Padalka symptom). His research in the field of malaria has helped to organize the control of this disease in a more proper and scientific manner.

An unquestionable achievement of Prof Padalka is the new methods which he proposed for the treatment of recurrent typhoid patients with neosalvarsan, which were universally adopted at the end of World War II in all medical institutions.

Boris Yakovlevich's novel approach as a physician and scientist is clearly reflected in his works devoted to the treatment of malignant anthrax. He was the first to propose

the treatment of this disease with large doses of serum, a fact which considerably reduced the mortality rate. All physicians use the new technique formulated by Prof Padalka for investigating Kernig's symptom; this aids in the early diagnosis of so serious a disease as meningitis and in the objective evaluation of its subsequent course.

The works of Boris Ya. Padalka and his associates on exanthematous typhus fever brought clarity into problems concerning the pathogenesis and clinic of this disease. He took part in describing the clinic of a new disease -- paroxysmal rickettsiosis.

"Dysentery," a monograph published in 1955, was devoted to the clarification of a number of contraversial problems of the clinic of this disease and to improvement of its diagnosis and treatment.

A textbook on infectious diseases, written by Boris Yakovlevich in conjunction with Prof A. M. Zyukov, renders considerable help to doctors and students. The scientist directs considerable attention to the study of changes in the nervous system during infectious diseases. A thorough study of the neuropsychic state based upon the teachings of I. P. Pavlov made possible a more correct understanding of the psychology of patients, helped to organice better the care of them, and markedly raised the quality of cultural service in clinic.

Prof Padalka has trained many scientific workers. As a result of his vast practical experience, he is able to transmit his knowledge to doctors and students, thereby introducing clarity into the diagnosis and treatment of especially complex cases of clinical practice. The lectures and clinical studies which he conducts are a genuine educational formulation of medical thought.

Thousands of patients are obligated to Boris Yakovlevich for their recovery and return to work.

Prof B. Ya. Padalka devotes considerable attention to public activity, having served for many years as a member of the presidium and deputy chairman of the Ukrainian and Kiev Scientific Societies of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists, and Infectious Disease Specialists, as well as a member of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR.

In 1957 he headed a republic commission on the problem of "Botkin's disease," devoting considerable effort and energy to the study of this widespread and not yet adequately studied disease.

Professor Padalka enjoys considerable admiration among the population as a doctor and as a sensitive, responsible person, and public figure. He has thrice been elected a deputy to the Shevchenkovskiy Rayon Soviet of Kiev.

An excellent comrade, a man of fine spirit, modest, demanding of both himself and his subordinates, Prof Padelka enjoys considerable and well-deserved authority.

We warmly congratulate dear Boris Yakovlevich on his glorious birthday and wish him good health and continued productive work for the welfare of our beloved socialist homeland.

Ministry of Health UkSSR;
Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Health UkSSR;
Ukrainian and Kiev City Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists, and Infectious Disease Specialists;
Kiev Medical Institute;
The Staff of the Chair of Infectious Diseases of Kiev Medical Institute;
Kiev Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians;
Institute of Infectious Diseases, AMN SSSR;
Editors of the Journal Vrachebnoye Delo

(Vrachebnoye Delo [Medical Affairs], No 7, 1958)

PETROV, M. P.

Fifty years have elapsed since the birthday and 30 years since the start of the scientific, pedagogical, and public activity of the chairman of the Coucil of the Turkmen Affiliate of the Geographical Society USSR, academician of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, and professor of the Chair of Geography of Turkmen State University, distinguished scientist Mikhail Platonovich Petrov.

M. P. Petrov is well known among Soviet geographers as an explorer of the deserts of Central Asia and Iran, and as a scientist of wide interests. He has written more than 120 books and articles devoted to botanical geography, physical geography, geomorphology, soil science, climatology, geology, and agriculture.

M. P. Petrov was born on 26 September 1906 in the former Vyatka Guberniya. After graduating from the Geographical Faculty of Leningrad University in 1928, Mikhail Platonovich was appointed to the post of director of the Repeteksk Sandy-Desert Station, organized in 1912 by the Russian Geographical Society, where he served until 1934.

Even in his first works M. P. Petrov exhibited interest in the complex approach to the study of mutual relations in desert landscapes.

In 1933 Mikhail Platonovich took an auto trip from Moscow to Karakum and back, a trip which enriched his ideas of the various desert landscapes. In intensifying his study of the internal relations of desert landscapes, M. P. Petrov stressed in his works the value of employing aerial methods for thorough analysis of the features of desert landscapes (1935).

Later, M. P. devoted particular attention to problems of the origin, dynamics and useful harnessing of sands. His many years of research in this field were summed up in a book entitled "The Moving Sands of the Deserts and Semi-Deserts of the USSR and Means of Controlling Them," (Geografiya, 1950), which became famous not only within the borders of our own country but abroad as well (India, France). In addition to this he published a bibliographic reference book entitled, "Agroforest Amelioration of Sands in the Deserts and Semi-Deserts of the USSR" (1952).

The works of Mikhail Platonovich devoted to the geography of Iran occupy a special place. He became familiar with the

natural features of Iran during his two expeditions to Northern Iran in 1942 and 1943. On the basis of his own materials and the study of the Russian and foreign literature, M. P. Petrov published the books "Iran -- A Physical-Geographical Description" (Geography Publishing House) and "Bibliography of the Russian Literature on the Geography of Iran."

M. P. is the author or co-author of a number of specialized geographical maps. He compiled a map of the vegetation of Turkmeniya and took an active part in the compilation of a soil map and a map of the vegetation of Central Asia.

In connection with the establishment of the Academy of Sciences Turmnen SSR, M. P. Petrov was elected an active member and vice president of this Academy in 1951. In addition to this, he was chairman of the Department of Biological and Agricultural Sciences.

Simultaneously with his scientific work Mikhail Platonovich engages in considerable pedagogical work at Turkmen State University, where he is a professor of the chair of geography. He organized a special course on the "Physical Geography of Turkmenistan." In addition to this he devotes considerable attention to the training of national [i.e., Turkmen] cadres of geographers. His students -- candidates of geographical science and docents -- conduct extensive scientific and pedagogical work in the higher educational institutions of Turkmenistan.

In addition to scientific and pedagogical activities, M. P. Petrov extensively engages in public activity. He holds a 30-year record as a member of the Geographical Society USSR. He was one of the organizers of the Turkmen Affiliate of the Geographical Society USSR in Ashkhabad (1945) and the first chairman of the Council of this Affiliate. In addition, he is chairman of the natural science section of the Turkmen Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

For his many years of scientific, pedagogical, and public activity, M. P. Petrov has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Badge of Honor, and a medal.

We wish Mikhail Platonovich Petrov many more years of life and further creative success in the development of the geographical sciences of Turkmenistan and the Soviet

Union.

(A. G. Babayev: Izvestiya Vsesoyuzhogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestvo, [News of the All-Union Geographic Society], No 3, 1957)

PETROVSKIY, B. V.

June 1958 marked the 50th birthday and the 20th anniversary of medical, scientific, and public activity of the head of the Chair of Hospital Surgery of the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, deputy chairman of the All-Union Society of Surgeons, member of the International Committee of the International Society of Surgeons, active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Distinguished Scientific figure, Doctor of Medical Sciences, responsible editor of Khirurgiya [Surgery], Prof Boris Vasil'yevich Petrovskiy.

The Editorial Board of Khirurgiya warmly congratulates the celebrant and wishes him good health and continued success in his creative activities.

Editorial Board of Khirurgiya

(Khirurgiya [Surgery], No 6, 1958)

SATPAYEV, Kanysh I

Today marks the 60th birthday of academician Kanysh Imantayevich Satpayev, President of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR. Long and difficult was the road from a student in a two-grade village school to the leadership of the Republic's Academy of Sciences that was traveled by one of the most prominent geologists of our country.

Even in the early twenties M. A. Usov, a professor at Tomsk Technological Institute, took note of the superior talents of the young Kazakh student. Usov was unable to implant in this student a love for geology. He only developed it. "Very often," recalls academician M. P. Rusakov, esteemed scientific worker, "I heard Kanysh complaining dejectedly after a two-hour lecture: "Why do the lectures end so soon; they probably ring the bell too early."

While Usov was an outstanding expert and enthusiast on the utilization of the mineral wealth of Siberia, Stapayev talked no less convincingly about theincalculable treasures of mineral resources in his native Kazakhstan. The Institute now behind him, the young scientist departed for his homeland.

Broad is the expanse of Kazakhstan. From the Caspian Sea to the Altai Mountains, from the blue rails of the main Siberian trunk line to the snow caps of T'ien-Shan there stretch the boundless sun-scorched steppes, where one finds only a scarcity of wells containing brackish water and camel tracks leading no one knows where....

Mining engineer Satpayev began geological explorations in places where Englishmen had previously had concessions. The foreign geologists had dug up the top strata of the richest ores, just like skimming the cream off the top of milk, and then abandoned the diggings. As an inheritance our experts were left only three decrepit drilling installations; the rest of the equipment had been removed. The difficulties were many; the greatest being that no one would belive that Dzhezkazgan was a massive deposit of copper ores. Prominent "experts" shook their heads in doubt, referred to the predictions of the Englishmen and declined to grant permits for drilling deep, exploratory wells. Satpayev worked, as the saying goes, at his own risk and peril, and found more and more confirmations of his hypotheses. Exploration of the Great Dzhezkazgan had been progressing slowly;

they needed people. Talented Kazakh youths registered for courses in Leningrad. And only a year later the birth of a small but strong determined collective had taken place.

The years passed and one day the entire world learned of the new discovery by the Kazakh scientist. The Great Dzhezkazgan, a deposit classified as poor and marked for conservation, proved to be one of the richest in the world. After this Satpayev surveyed the Karsakpay iron ore deposits, "blood brother" of the Krivoy Rog deposits, and found deposits of lignite.

For his scientific work "Ore Deposits in the Dzhezkazganskiy Rayon" Satpayev was awarded the Order of Lenin and had conferred upon him the title of Stalin prize winner.

After some time Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences Satpayev was advanced by the Party and government to the position of Director of the Geological Institute and Chairman of the Kazakh Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

1942 is on the way out. Manganese was needed, as never before, by the Ural steel workers. But there was no manganese. Nikopol' was in the hands of the fascists; and to deliver manganese ore to Chiatury was well-nigh impossible. What was then to be done; what was the solution? "Dzhezda," thought Stapayev, "that's where there's manganese!" In record short time he organized the mining of the strategic raw material. Thousands of trucks carried the first manganese ore to Magnitogorsk.

During the period of the war the Kazakh Affiliate of the Acad Sci USSR conducted 350 expeditions, and 160 practical proposals of state importance which were developed there were submitted for consideration by the government.

After the end of the war the Affiliate was reorganized into an independent Academy of Sciences. K. I. Stapayev was elected its president.

Satpayev is, of course, primarily a geologist, but he is also regarded by experts as a great authority in a large number of social sciences, such as archeology, history, linguistics, and Kazakh literature.

"The guiding star of science in Kazakhstan," said acade-

mecian Satpayev, "as well as the entire Soviet science is Leninism and its principal motto is harmonic synthesis of theory and practice..."

So let us wish Kanysh Imantayevich Satpayev further long years of travel under this bright and triumphant star, which lights the path for all the Soviet people.

N. Mel'nikov

Corresponding Member
Academy of Sciences USSR

(Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 10 Apr 1959)

Scientific Technological Conference at the Omsk NIKTI

The Omsk Scientific Research Technological Design Institute of the Industry (NIKTI) was convened by resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers USSR.

In attaching great significance to reciprocity and coordination of operations between enterprises and planning, and scientific-research organizations, NIKTI, in May 1958, jointly with planning and scientific research institutes called a conference of chiefs of sections of mechanization of tire plants. Thematics of the works on the mechanization and automation of technological processes of tire manufacture was discussed at the conference.

The following reports were heard and discussed at the conference: "Trends in the Technical Development of the Tire Industry," (A. N. Zherebtsov); Tasks and Work Schedules of the Omsk NIKTI (B. K. Borovitskiy); "Results of the Work of NIIShP [Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry] for the Mechanization and Automation of Tire Production (V. A. Pinegin); "Results of the Work of theRubber Project for the Construction of New Technological and Experimental Equipment for the Tire Industry" (A. M. Fedorov); "Results of the Work of the Plant Mechanization Sections for 1957 and the Work Plan for 1958; Technological Processes Accepted in the Plans of New Tire Plants" (N. G. Memeshkin); "Refinement of the Technological Process of Vulcanization" (L. M. Kepersha); "Technical Features of the Cord Line KL-170" (L. Ye. Donskikh).

Participating in the work of the conference were representatives of the Kiev "Bol'shevik" Plant, the Ivanovo SKB KOO, the Omsk Machine-Building Institute, The NII of Chemical Machine-Building, and the Council of National Economy of the Omsk Economic region.

Comments were made in the speeches on shortcomings in the work for mechanization. Particular mention was made of the lack of coordination in the work of the mechanization departments and construction departments of plants and in the planning and scientific institutes, for example, the plans for new hour-schedules are being carried out by the Yaroslavl' and Leningrad plants; isotope gages are being turned out at the NIIShP and in Yaroslavl'; mechanization of the charging of rubber-mixers is being developed in Voronezh, the NIIShP,

and the Yaroslavl' affiliate of the Rubber Project. This has resulted from the absence of constant interchange of information between mechanization and scientific research departments and planning institutes.

The Conference approved the subject of the scientific research works.

(K. L. Demurina: Kauchuk i Rezina [Caoutchouc and Rubber], No 12, 1958)

VOL'FKOVICH, M. I.

Miron Isaakovich Vol'fkovich was born on 21 August 1898. After graduating from the medical faculty of Moscow University in 1925 he was retained as a resident in the clinic for ear, nose, and throat diseases, where he subsequently occupied the posts of assistant and docent. In 1938, after defending his dissertation on the subject of "The Connection Between Nose and Eye Diseases," he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences and the title of professor. In 1950 he was appointed head of the Chair of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases of Saratov Medical Institute, where he has been serving to the present time.

M. I. Vol'fkovich is well known as an eminent scientist, clinician, and teacher. He has written about 100 scientific works, many of which are of significant interest and are well known to specialists. For instance, widespread recognition has been accorded to his explanation of the pathogenesis of rhinogenic retrobulbar neuritis, as well as to the methods which he proposed for the diagnosis and treatment of victims of this disease. Special attention is merited by his works in the field of the study of occupational diseases of the upper respiratory tract. He studied the effect upon the upper respiratory tract of benzine, turpentine and dust to high temperature, and pressure changes. Extensive studies were also conducted to devise definite norms for the purpose of professional selection and consultation. The brochure which he wrote in 1932, entitled "Professional Selection and Consultation," still retains its significance for purposes of expertise and professional consultation. A significant place in the scientific creative effort of M. I. Vol'fkovich is occupied by problems of the pathogenesis and treatment of chronic purulent diseases of the ear and their complications. The problems of the pathogenesis of chronic purulent middle-ear inflammation, cholesteatoma, and cerebral abscesses were examined in a series of articles with the current positions of general pathophysiology. He spoke with programmatic reports upon these subjects at the All-Union Conference of Otolaryngologists in 1955, and at the Fifth All-Union Congress of Otolaryngologists in 1958. Quite fruitful has been the activity of M. I. Vol'fkovich in the study of otolaryngology in children, wherein he treated problems connected with the clinic of purulent middle-ear inflammation and cholesteatoma. His views regarding the pathogenesis and treatment of otoantritis in infants are of particular interest. It should be noted that M. I. Vol'fkovich has frequently come forward with

discussion articles, which on a modern scientific plane shed light upon various problems of our specialty (articles on the pathogenesis of rhinogenic retrobulbar neuritis, the treatment of latent otitis in childhood, the clinical care of cerebral abscesses, and changes in the upper respiratory tract during poliomyelitis, etc.).

M. I. Vol'fkovich also devotes considerable attention to scientific organizational work. He was one of the founders of the profession consulation section in our specialty, at one time headed this function at the Institute imeni Obukh, and participated in the organization of the Central Otolaryngological Institute in Moscow; at the beginning he headed the experimental division and subsequently served as deputy direction of the division for scientific work. M. I. Kol'fkovich was the first head of the children's LOR clinic of the Central Otolaryngological Institute, newly opened, on the base of hospital imeni Dzerzhinskiy, and he honorably conducted this work until the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, when he entered the ranks of the Red Army.

He energetically continues his scientific and pedagogic activity at Saratov Medical Institute, participating in a number of methods commissions of the Institute.

Miron Isaakovich Vol'fkovich conducts extensive public activities. In the course of 23 years he has been a member of the board of first the Russian, and then the All-Union, Society of Otolaryngologists in the capacity of responsible secretary. At the same time he has served as chairman of the Saratov Otolaryngological Society. One must stress the traits of the character of Miron Isaakovich for which he is esteened as an excellent worker, public figure, and physician. His readiness to render aid and his kindness to people are known to all who have ever met him.

We wish him, for many years to come, continued vigor, good cheer, and fervent devotion to the work to which he has dedicated his life.

(M. Ya. Shapiro, M. G. Shub, L. P. Turkina: Vestnik Oto-rinolaringologii, No 6, 1958)

YEGIAZAROV, I. V.

A total of 60 years have passed since the birth of active member of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR Ivan Vasil'yevich Yeglazarov.

I. V. Yegiazarov was born on 6 January 1893 in the city of Tbilisi and received his higher education at St. Petersburg Electrical Engineering Institute, from which he graduated in 1916. He was then retained to train for scientific and pedagogic work. In 1922 I. V. was appointed professor at this Institute, where, until 1944, he headed the Chair of Hydroelectric Installations. During the Great Patriotic War I. V. Yegiazarov was elected an active member of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, and was appointed director of the Water-Power Engineering Institute, which he still heads today.

I. V. Yegiazarov is one of the founders of the nation's hydroelectric science. About 70 scientific works have been written by him, the first of these in 1913 during his student days. I. V. Yegiazarov has written a number of works in the field of the calculation of wave phenomena in elongated bodies of water, on the movement of a current with alluvia, and on experimentation upon spatial models with washed-out channels. His course on "Hydroelectric Power Installations" which ran into three editions and was translated into the languages of the fraternal nations, enjoys wide fame.

As an experimenter, I. V. Yegiazarov enjoys well-merited fame. Since 1924, a hydroelectric laboratory organized by I. V. has been functioning in Leningrad; in 1944 there was initiated, under the direction of I. V., the organization of the great Yerevan Hydroelectric Laboratory, which went into operation in 1947. Here, in recent years, was built a new open area on which extensive experiments with a hydraulic model of the Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Station were conducted.

In his work I. V. Yegiazarov is in constant association with the Institute of Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, directly participating in scientific sessions and coordinating conferences conducted by the Institute.

I. V. Yegiazarov has been repeatedly honored by election to public posts. He was a delegate to the 16th International Maritime Congress in Brussels, chairman of the Commission on Hydroelectric Power at the Power Engineering Institute of the

Academy of Sciences USSR, etc. The Party and the Government have highly esteemed the activities of I. V. Vegiazarov, and for his fruitful work in connection with the development of national science he was awarded the Order of Lenin in 1951.

(Trudy In-ta Energetiki, Acad Sci Georgian SSR. [Works of the Institute of Power Engineering, Acad Sci Georgian SSR], No 8, 1953)

YUSKOVETS, M. K.

August 1958 marked the 60th birthday and the 42nd year of scientific-productive, pedagogical, and public activity of the academician of the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences Belorussian SSR, professor, doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Moisey Kallinikovich Yuskovets.

M. K. Yuskovets was born in 1898 in the village of Zavershe, Dragichinskiy Rayon, Brestskaya Oblast into the family of a poor former peasant serf. In his youth he worked as a shepherd and was a day and seasonal worker in landed estates of the former Grodno Guberniya. During World War I he was drafted ahead of schedule into the army, where he served as an enlisted man and later as a veterinary bel'dsher.

At the beginning of 1818, M. K. Yuskovets voluntarily transferred to the First Revolutionary Red Guard Infantry Regiment imeni Minsk Soviet. From here he was sent in April 1918 to partisan cavalry detachments, which had been organized.

While still in the tsarist Army, M. K. Yuskovets headed the veterinary work in a large military unit with a thousand horses. In 1918 he organized the veterinary service in the partisan detachment, and later -- in units of the 1st Moscow Cavalry Division.

In 1921 M. K. Yuskovets was sent for training to the militarized Moscow Veterinary Institute imeni N. E. Bauman; upon graduation he was appointed veterinarian of the farms and Moscow cith districts of the Moscow Public Services.

In 1926, M. K. Yuskovets entered the State Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine as a non-staff scientific practitioner of medicine in the division for the study of tuberculosis and brucellosis. In March 1928 the Council of the Moscow Zooveterinary Institute selected him as an assistant in the chair of diagnosis. Subsequently he served in the higher educational institute as an assistant, and later as docent of the chair of special pathology and of internal diseases therapy, and as assistant director. In 1932 he was invited to do research work in the State Veterinary Laboratory of OGPU of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

Prior to 1940, M. K. Yuskovets served in the tuberculosis laboratory of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine. He established that farm calves frequently contract tuberculosis 16-20 days after birth and not only when six or more months old, as many investigators had supposed; that with ophthalmotuberculinization up to 36 percent of tubercular calves do not react to allergen; that under farm conditions calves usually are infected with tuberculosis enterogenously and only occasionally aerogenically.

On the basis of his studies, M. K. Yuskovets formulated a system of prophylaxis and sanitation of farms considered unfavorable from the point of view of tuberculosis prevention.

An equally important task was carried out by M. K. Yuskovets in seeking means and methods of controlling brucellosis. By means of a vaccine from strain 19, developed according to his information, it was possible to protect against brucellosis, not only calves (as was adopted in other countries), but also full-grown animals, including milch and calving cows. In 1944 M. K. Yuskovets recommended that inoculation of anti-brucellosis strain 19 vaccine be extended to sheep.

M. K.Yuskovets completed more than 140 scientific works, including two monographs entitled, "Brucellosis of Agricultural Animals" (1952) and "Tuberculosis of Agricultural Animals" (1948 and 1953). Several of these have been translated into foreign languages and have been published abroad (Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, China, Czechoslovakia, France).

M. K. Yuskovets always took an active part in public activities. For example, as early as in 1917 he was elected to a committee of soldiers' deputies in a military unit. After transferring to the Red Guard at the beginning of 1918, he became a member of a trade union and, throughout his army service, took part in work of civil professional organizations (Moscow, Tambov, Tashkent, etc.). In 1921, while serving on the Turkestan front, he was chosen by the Turkestan Republic professional organization as a delegate to the first All-Russian Conference of Veterinarians of the "Medsantrud" trade union in Moscow.

After his transfer to the civil department, M. K. Yuskovets took a continuously active part in the work of trade unions, cooperataves, and other social organizations. He was editor of the journal Vestnik obshchestvennoy Veterin-

arii [Herald of Social Veterinary Medicine]. In 1936 he became a member of the veterinary section of VASKhNIL.

M. K. Yuskovets is a member of the presidium of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences Belorussian SSR, and is academic secretary of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine. He also directs its Scientific Research Veterinary Institute.

The Soviet State highly esteems the useful activity of M. K. Yuskovets and has awarded him with the Order of Lenin, the Badge of Honor, and four medals of the Soviet Union.

(Veterinariya [Veterinary Medicine], No 9, 1958)

ZALESSKIY, Ye. P.

The personnel of the Institute of Structures of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR and of Construction and Road Organizations of the Republic marked the 75th birthday and 50 years of scientific and 40 years of pedagogical work of senior road engineer USSR and specialist in the field of construction materials, distinguished scientist of the UzSSR, Prof Yevgeniy Petrovich Zalesskiy.

At a meeting dedicated to honoring Ye. P. Zalesskiy, representatives of scientific, educational and industrial organizations greeted him.

Greetings to the celebrant were expressed by more than 80 organizations.

Candidate of Technical Sciences N. V. Svechin gave a report on the life and activity of Ye. P. Zalesskiy.

Ye. P. Zalesskiy was born on 12 March 1883 in Tashkent in the family of the well-known Russian astronomer and gravimetrist, Petr Karlovich Zalesskiy.

In 1910 Ye. P. Zalesskiy graduated from the St. Petersburg Military Engineering Academy and was sent to Central Asia as a civil and road engineer.

In 1920 Yevgeniy Petrovich, with characteristic energy, joined the organization of Tashkent (now Central Asian) University, where he served as an instructor for a period of several years. His subsequent efforts were devoted to extensive organizational, scientific-methodological and administrative work in the organization of higher and secondary special educational institutions and scientific research organizations in the Uzbek SSR, the training of technical and engineering cadres from local nationalities, and to scientific work.

Fifty years ago, in April 1908, Ye. P. Zalesskiy's first study in the field of construction materials, "Technology of Construction Solutions," which he completed under the direction of his teacher, Prof I. G. Malyugi, one of the greatest specialists in the field of the technology of concrete and rock construction materials, was published.

In 1908-1909 under the direction of Prof I. G. Malyugi,

Yevgeniy Petrovich conducted, in the laboratory of the Military Engineering Academy, a complete study of portland cement for the first cement plant in Tashkent and of the raw material for the manufacture of it.

In the period 1914-17, under the direction of Ye. Petrovich, over 900 kilometers of roads were laid under the difficult conditions of mountainous terrain.

His rich experience in building mountain roadways was reflected in his work "Roads during Mountain Wars" (1923) and in "Directions for Military Road Work for the Red Army" (1924) a capital work, which long served in the Red Army as the basic manual on road construction, and as one of the basic texts in road higher educational institutions [VUZ]. In 1925, Ye. P. Zalesskiy's monograph "Mountain Roads," the first reference manual in the USSR for the planning and construction of mountain roads was published.

For the technical educational institutions of Central Asia, Ye. P. Zalleskiy wrote the reference manual "Roads" (1927-1928), which was adopted as a text also in the road VUZ of Leningrad and Omsk, as well. In 1931 he organized the course "Principles of Road Work" for the Moscow Institute of Correspondence Technical Training.

In 1935, while working on problems of road construction in irrigated areas, Yevgeniy Petrovich substantiated the standard transverse profiles of the irrigation and farm roads of the downstream system, which were included by the Ministry of Agriculture USSR in "Technical Conditions for the Designing of Irrigation Systems," in effect to this day. This research was generalized in Ye. P. Zalesskiy's monograph, "The Basic Principles in the Designing of Road Systems in Irrigated Regions of Central Asia" (1944-45).

In 1947, Yevgeniy Petrovich took part in the organization of the laboratory of construction materials of the Institute of Structures, Academy of Sciences UzSSR, in which he is an active worker even at the present time.

During a period of more than 10 years (since 1947) of his work in the Institute of Structures of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR Ye. P. Zalesskiy has conducted considerable research of great significance to the construction and development of the national economy of the republic. Yevgeniy Petrovich has expended considerable effort in the editing of

the collection "Construction Materials of Uzbekistan" (1951), which served as a basic summarizing of all earlier research conducted in the Republic in the field of construction materials and as a program for further scientific research work. He wrote the chapter, "Natural Rock Building Materials of the Uzbek SSR," for this collection.

During the period 1950-52, Ye. P. Zalesskiy studied the constructional materials of the Fergana Valley and the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya.

In the same period he established several basic principles concerning road construction in irrigated and desert regions of the Republic.

Yevgeniy Petrovich's "Basic Trends of Scientific Research Work in the Field of Road Construction in the UzSSR and its Thematics for the Near Future," compiled in 1953, was later made the basis for formulation of the plan of scientific research work of the Central Asian Affiliate of the Union Road Scientific Research Institute in Tashkent.

Many years of study of materials for road construction were summarized in the reference book, entitled "Rock Road-Construction Materials of Uzbekistan"(1957).

In recent years, Ye. P. Zalleskiy, in collaboration with graduate student N. L. Burnayev favorably solved the problem of the utilization in highway construction of crude Dzharkurgan petroleum of high tar concentration for laying out improved black gravel surfaces.

During the period of reclamation of the virgin lands of the Golodnyye steppes Yevgeniy Petrovich could not, of course, remain indifferent to this urgent problem: in 1957 he formulated recommendations for the construction of highways in this region.

All the scientific activity of Yevgeniy Petrovich is closely connected with production. Since 1926 Ye. P. Zalesskiy has, as a matter of public work, conducted scientific consultation on problems concerning road construction materials and the construction of roads in all institutions and organizations of the UzSSR, concerned with road construction.

Yevgeniy Petrovich has taken and continues to take an active part in scientific-production meetings and conferences.

Ye. P. Zalesskiy has done much to popularize scientific and technical knowledge in the field of construction materials.

He has frequently given reports at production meetings of road organizations in Tashkent and Kokand on the achievements of Soviet road Science in the USSR, particularly in Uzbekistan, etc.

For his extensive and fruitful activity Ye. P. Zalesskiy was awarded with the order of the Badge of Honor in 1945; he also holds other government awards. In 1944 by ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet UzSSR Ye. P. Zalesskiy was awarded the honorary title of Distinguished Scientist of the UzSSR.

Despite his advanced age, Ye. P. Zalleskiy continues to work in the Institute of Structures as a senior scientific worker and actively takes part in the work of construction and road organizations.

(Izvestiya AN UzSSR, Seriya Tekh. Nauk [News of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR, Tech. Sci. Series], No 3, 1958)

Selected Conferences

Fourth International Regional Conference of Asiatic Countries on Parasitic Diseases in Animals

The Fourth International Regional Conference of Asiatic Countries on Parasitic Diseases in Animals, organized jointly by the International Epizootic Bureau (MEB) and the Ministry of Agriculture USSR took place from 31 May to 7 June 1958.

The conferences of Asiatic countries are convoked by the Epizootic Bureau every one and one-half to two years in one of the Asiatic countries. Previous conferences were held in Pakistan in 1952, in Thailand in 1954 and in Japan in 1956. Delegates from the Soviet Union also attended these three conferences. At the conferences consideration was given to questions related primarily to infectious diseases observed in animals in Asiatic countries.

The Alma-Ata Conference was devoted to consideration of problems concerning the prefention and control of helminthiasis, protozoal diseases, and arachnoentomosis of animals in countries located primarily on the Asiatic continent.

The conference was attended by delegates and observers from ten countries including the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Korean People's Democratic Republic (KNDR), the People's Republic of Mongolia (MNR), the United Arab Republic (UAR, Japan, the International Epizootic Bureau (France), and the Soviet Union. In addition, a report was read at the conference by Dr Kurpynar, the delegate from Turkey.

The Conference was opened in the conference hall of the Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute. It was opened by the First Deputy Minister of Agriculture Kazakh SSR, S. D. Daulenov. On the recommendation of the foreign delegates, a presidium was selected, consisting of the honorary president of the conference, Academician K. I. Skryabin, conference president -- staff member of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, and chief of the Main Administration of Veterinary Medicine, A. A. Boyko, vice-president Kogi Saito (Japan), S. Yasina (Pakistan), and a technical secretariat of the Conference, consisting of Prof Ya. R. Kovalenko (USSR) and Dr R. Vittoz (International Epizootic Bureau).

Many good-will telegrams arrived at the Conference from foreign and Soviet organizations. The Minister of Agriculture USSR, V. V. Matskevich, in warmly greeting the Conference participants, wished them success in their tasks.

At the Conference a message of greeting from Academician G. Ramona, director of the International Epizootic Bureau was read. In this message he expressed his profound gratitude, and that of the Bureau, to the Soviet State and to the authorities of Alma-Ata for their help in organizing the Conference.

The sessions were attended by 160 Soviet veterinary specialists in the field of zoo-parasitic diseases in animals. Active participants in the proceedings of the Conference were Academician K. K. Skryabin, Honored Scientist of the RSFSR A. A. Markov, Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL Ya. R. Kovalenko, Professors I. I. Kazanskiy, S. D. Blagoveshchenskiy, V. S. Yershov, D. N. Antipin and Ye. Ye. Shumakovich, from the Central Asian republics Kazakhstan Academician Mukhamedgaliyev, Academician I. G. Galuzo, Academician S. N. Boyev, Professors R. S. Shul'ts, N. P. Orlov, Z. P. Korniyenko-Koneva, P. A. Lavrent'yev, et al.

Conference participants heard and discussed the reports of the Soviet scientists as well as 13 reports by foreign scientists. In addition, 17 Soviet specialists presented scientific communications in the form of reports.

The following men from the USSR delivered the most interesting reports: Academician K. I. Skryabin -- "Principles and Methods of Soviet Helminthological Science and Practice"; Academician S. N. Boyev and Prof N. P. Orlov (Kazakhstan) -- "Parasitic Diseases in Farm Animals of Kazakhstan and Principles of Combatting Them"; Prof R. S. Shul'ts (Kazakhstan) -- "Organization of the Campaign Against Coenurus and Echinococcusis in the Kazakh SSR"; Prof A. A. Markov (Moscow) -- "Immunity Against Helminthiasis"; Professors Shul'ts and Bondarov -- "Blood Parasite Diseases in Farm Livestock, and Principles of Combatting Them in the USSR"; Candidate of Veterinary Diseases S. K. Karabayev (Kazakhstan) -- "Changes in the Helminths in the Sheep of Central Kazakhstan Related to Changes in the External Environment"; B. I. Sofiyev (Kazakhstan) -- "Combatting Parasitic Diseases of Livestock in the Kazakh SSR"; Academician I. G. Galuzo (Kazakhstan) -- "Natural Focus of Infection of Diseases of Animals in Kazakhstan and the Republics of Central Asia"; Prof P. A. Lavrent'-

yev (Uzbek SSR) -- "Trypanosomiasis in Horses of the Uzbek SSR"; Prof Z. P. Korniyenko-Koneva (Turkmen SSR) -- "Prevention of Parasitic Diseases in Camels in the Turkmen SSR."

The leading report at the Conference was the report of Academician K. I. Skryabin, who spoke on what has been done in the USSR against Helminthiasis. In stressing the importance of the Conference, K. I. Skryabin pointed out that it had heard and discussed a number of interesting scientific and practical reports which highlighted the parasitological situation in different countries of Asia and suggested widely approved methods for combatting zoo-parasitic diseases in animals.

Foreign scientists gave 13 reports. The greatest number of reports was given by representatives from Japan, in particular: Prof Ogoshi -- "Schistosomiasis in Japan"; Prof Itagagi -- "Lumbar Paralysis in Goats, Sheep, and Horses of Filaria Etiology"; Prof I. Ono -- "Fascioliasis in Animals in Japan"; et al.

The report on "Veterinary Medicine in the Mongolian People's Republic and its Campaign Against Parasitic Diseases in Livestock," was delivered by the director of the Central Administration of Veterans of the Ministry of Agriculture MNR [Mongolian People's Republic] P. Shenzhe.

On behalf of the administration of the International Epizootic Bureau, Dr Kogi Saito the chairman of the Permanent Committee of Asian Countries (MEB) reported on the work of this committee. The general-secretary of the Permanent Committee of Asian Countries, R. Vittoz, gave an over-all report on the topic: "Local Development of Parasitic Diseases in Relation to Climatic Factors."

A young scientist, Chon Bo Ken (candidate of veterinary medicine) representing the KNDR [the People's Republic of China] spoke on parasitic diseases and methods of combatting them.

From Pakistan came Dr Yasin with a report on "Most Recent Achievements of Parasitology in Veterinary Medicine in Pakistan."

Moreover, M. A. Khassatsein (OAR), Prof R. Dol'fus (France), and K. Saito (Japan) participated in a discussion of the reports.

The Conference participants paid close attention to foreign scientists. The representatives of Japan, Turkey, KNDR, MNR, and Pakistan reported on zoo-parasitic diseases within their respective countries, and the means used to combat them. A report on cerebrospinal setariosis caused by the larva of setaria present in the spinal marrow was heard with great interest. This disease is non-existent in the USSR.

Parasitic diseases in animals take a tremendous toll in livestock, especially in countries of the Far East and Central and Southern Asia. The Japanese scientist, Prof Ono, reported that an annual loss of 13 billion yen results from fascioliasis alone.

Delegates from foreign countries, in presenting their reports, cited the achievements of the USSR in the area of prevention and active measures against zoo-parasitic diseases, particularly in the field of helminthology. As Prof Dol'fus (France) stated: "The scope of the science of helminthology in the Soviet Union, with its great number of learned helminthologists, is universally admired. It is a great pity that other countries do not follow this remarkable example." Dr Vittoz said: "There are 500 helminthology specialists in the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, there are few of them in France and other countries of the world."

The Conference made the following resolutions:

a. To develop regional cooperation among the nations of Asia in areas devoted to the study of zoo-parasitic diseases, to research into means of combatting them, to the organization of scientific research laboratories, and to the establishment of close ties with corresponding specialists of Asian countries.

b. To establish a reference center for diagnosing protozoan diseases, and also a protozoological laboratory of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine (Moscow) for the storage of protozoa strains.

c. To increase the exchange of specialists protozoologists among interested countries.

In addition to these proposals concrete recommendations related to protozoan, arachnoentoic and helminthic diseases

were worked out at the Conference. The recommendations will enable nations to carry on preventive work in these diseases by following up the accumulated experience of Asian countries. Specific proposals were made by Soviet scientists in regard to effective techniques for the elimination of carriers of protozoan and helminthic diseases (showers, spraying, the use of insecticides and repellants, destruction of brushwood, the use of phenothiazine with a salt mixture, etc.)

During the course of the Conference, the delegates and observers familiarized themselves with the work of the Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute, the Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute and the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR whose president, Academician Satpayev, acted as their host. The delegates also acquainted themselves with the work of the Alma-Ata Bio-combine and Meat-combine. They visited the experimental base of the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, the Michurin kolkhoz, the "Luch Vostoka" [Light of the East] poultry farm and the "Kastekskiy" sheepbreeding sovkhozes, the rayon veterinary hospital in the village of Uzun-Agach, the boarding-school at the Kastekskiy sovkhoz, the astrophysical observatory, the "Nedko" resthome, the kolkhoz market, and the Alma-Ata hippodrome.

At the Zooveterinary Institute, the delegates viewed an extensive exhibition related to animal husbandry and veterinary medicine in Kazakh and the republics of Central Asia. The exhibition revealed the advances made by these republics in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine. It was viewed with great interest by delegates to the Conference.

During intermissions, the delegates visited the theater of Opera and Ballet, imeni Abay, where they watched the wide-screen film "Voyaging on Three Seas."

Privately and publicly, the delegates praised the fine organization of the Conference stressing the hospitality, kindness and cordiality of the Soviet people. They approved the choice of Alma-Ata as the Conference Site making it possible for them to see at close range the achievements of veterinary medicine. In this connection, Dr Kogi Saito, in stressing the importance of convening the Conference in Alma-Ata, said that the first conference in Pakistan had been well organized, that the conference in Thailand and Japan had been better organized, and that the Alma-Ata conference had been better organized than the one in Japan. Dr Saito

pointed out that many interesting reports had been presented at the Conference, that there has been much useful discussion on zoo-parasitic diseases, and that the materials of the Conference would be useful for the veterinary services of Asiatic countries.

A particularly favorable impression was left on the group of delegates, including Dr Saito, by the Alma-Ata Meat-combine. Dr Saito asserted that he had visited many European countries, and had seen quite a few meat-combines, but that the meat-combine of Alma-Ata surpassed them all in cleanliness and sanitary conditions, as well as in its production-output. "Had I known," said Saito, "that such an excellent meat-combine existed in Alma-Ata I should have sent my experts not to Germany but to Alma-Ata to study the experience of its meat-combine."

During the visit to the experimental base of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, Dr Saito expressed the wish to send Japanese specialists to the institute.

In his Soviet Information Bureau interview, Saito declared that he was very much moved by our hospitality: "I have travelled a great deal," he said, "I have visited Paris 15 times; but nowhere have I met with a more cordial reception than in your country." Similar opinions were expressed by delegates of other countries.

Many delegates expressed their gratification at the fact that at the Conference it had been possible to form friendly ties between scientists of foreign countries and those of the Soviet Union. For instance, Dr Khassatsein said: "We have become friends on a sound foundation of service to mankind. I am convinced that mutual understanding and friendship will influence scientists to work for peace."

At the closing session of the Conference, Dr Vittoz declared: "The Conference is an important result of international cooperation, and for us as parasitologists it is an historic event. For the first time in the history of our profession, an international veterinary conference has taken place in Central Asia."

The Charge d'Affaires of the Kingdom of Cambodia in the USSR, I. Zhyudet, said the materials of the Conference were of great importance for the Kingdom of Cambodia, which has very few veterinary specialists. He expressed the desire

that the USSR would help Cambodia to control diseases in animals.

The representative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Yasin, displayed considerable interest in the achievements of the Kazakh Republic in the fields of livestock, pure-bred livestock, and horsebreeding; he stressed the international character of the Conference, and expressed his satisfaction with having met and made friends with delegates of the Mongolian People's Republic, Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia, and the United Arab Republic."

Delegates from the KNDR, the MNR, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam derived profound satisfaction from the Conference. In their statements, they expressed their deep gratitude for the hospitality shown them and for the opportunity to become acquainted with scientific research institutions, agricultural establishments and veterinary institutes.

The Conference highlighted the important economic and social significance of the fight against zoo-parasitic diseases in animals, and stressed the dominant role of Soviet scientists and Soviet parasitology in broadening and deepening cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine.

(N. A. Gritsenyuk: Veterinariya, No 9, 1958)

Exhibition of Veterinary Science in Alma-Ata

For the benefit of the Fourth International Regional Conference of Asian Countries on the subject of parasitic diseases, the Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute organized an exhibition illustrating the scientific and practical achievements of veterinary medicine in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, as well as in several All-Union veterinary institutions. The exhibition was arranged in three halls and a vestibule of the main building of the Institute, covering an area of 300 square meters.

The organizers of the exhibition were as follows: the Institute of Zoology of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences; the Institute of Veterinary Medicine; the Institute of Animal Husbandry; the Institute of Fodders and Pastures of the Kazakh Academy of Agricultural Sciences; scientific research institutions of animal husbandy and veterinary medicine of Kirgiziya, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmeniya; and also the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine (protozoological laboratory), the All-Union Institute of Helminthology imeni Academician K. I. Skryabin, and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Sanitation and Ectoparasitology (arachnoentomological laboratory). In addition, they were shown the works of the Alma-Ata and the Semipalatin Zooveterinary Institutes and the exhibits of the Alma-Ata Bio-combine, the Zoovetsnab [Zooveterinary Supplies] Bureau of Kazakhstan and the Alma-Ata Meat- and Milk-Combines.

The main exhibition hall, called the Hall of Science, housed 12 colorful display stands whose architectural and pictorial arrangement was derived from the ancient classical art of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The exhibition began with a description of the forage base which underlies the development of the livestock industry. The possibility of improving desert and semi-desert pastures of Kazakhstan, by sowing drought-resistant pasture grasses, was demonstrated by means of experimental projects of the Fodder and Pasturage Institute. A yield of up to 18 centners of high-quality hay per acre could thus be obtained instead of only two centners of hay obtained from the untreated soil of ephemeral sagebrush deserts. This institute also contributed a great deal to the improvement of estuary meadows, the area of which exceeds 1.7 million hectares. The improvement of the estuary meadows through periodic sowings of perennial fodder grass assures an increase of the yield of hay of tive to eight centners per hectare.

Recently, statistical data on the benefits of growing corn and sunflowers on estuary meadows have been obtained. For example: corn grown on estuary meadows assures a yield of about 250 to 400 centners per hectare, i.e. five to six times as much as on the open steppe.

The stand also displayed the diagram of a vegetable conveyor of sown fodder crops, recommended for meat and dairy farming in Kazakhstan. The combination vegetable conveyor makes possible a more rational use of the earth's arable soils, improves natural pastures and permits preventive measures against infectious diseases in farm animals. The vegetable conveyor, under conditions prevailing in Kazakhstan, may be used for winter rye, corn [alfalfa] esparto grasses, miscellaneous orchard grasses, tall rye grass, sorghum, moha, foxtail millet, African panic grass, vetch, peas, vetchling, stock beet, citron melon, pumpkin, et al.

The second stand gave a colorful picture of the increase in the livestock and poultry producion of Kazakhstan and the republics of Central Asia, and also an indicator of the per capita production of milk and meat in the Kazakh SSR.

The third stand traced the development of applied veterinary medicine in the Republics of Central Asia and in Kazakhstan. During the pre-revolutionary period there were 194 veterinary hospitals in the so-called Steepe Region of the Turkestan general-governorship; however, by 1957 there were 4,325 veterinary hospitals in the Soviet Union. Before 1917, meat production and animal husbandry were under the control of the municipal veterinary service and, partly, of a regional veterinary network. At the present time, there is an extensive network of meat-control stations (233) for this purpose. Before 1917, there was a total of 18 veterinary diagnostic laboratories, but in 1957 there were 172 regional, interdistrict, and district laboratories in operation. The network of veterinary-diagnostic institutions is close to the center of the livestock industry. Herds of cattle, horses, and flocks of sheep, grazing in remote areas, are taken care of by mobile veterinary-bacteriological laboratories, epizootic groups and disinfection squads.

At the same stand, foreign delegates and guests attending the Conference learned that neither in the Republics of Central Asia nor in Kazakhstan had there been a single veterinary medical school before the Revolution. Today, however, there are five; two of these are in Kazakhstan, and are attended by the youth of various nationalities, mainly Kazakhs,

Uzbeks, Kirgizes, Tadziks, and Turkmens. It was stressed that whereas the Tsarist government allowed only 20 Kazakhs to study veterinary medicine, under the present regime Alma-Ata, Zooveterinary Institute alone has trained more than 1,000 veterinary physicians.

A chart displayed at the stand also indicated that there was only one scientific-research institution in Kazakhstan before the Revolution -- the Ural Central Veterinary-Bacteriological Laboratory (established in 1897). There were no scientific veterinary institutions at all on the territory of the present-day republics of Central Asia, but today in Kazakhstan and in the republics of Central Asia there are 18 veterinary scientific research institutes and experimental stations.

The fourth stand summarized the results of the campaign against the principal diseases of animals in these five republics. In 1923, the bubonic plague was liquidated; by 1935 -- peripneumonia in cattle; by 1940 -- glanders in horses; and recently -- infectious pleuropneumonia in goats. There has been a sharp drop in malignant anthrax, emphysematous carbuncle, and trypanosomiasis in horses which now occurs only in isolated cases; moreover, infectious anemia in horses and paratyphoid miscarriage in mares have been eliminated in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast.

The stand also summarized the results of effective measures taken to eliminate tuberculosis and brucellosis in animals of many regions of the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan. Foot-and-mouth disease was liquidated on Kazakhstan territory.

The fifth and main display reflected the work of the All-Union Institute of Helminthology imeni Academician K. I. Skryabin.

Material reflecting the scope of Soviet scientific research into helminthology, which embraced 16 scientific research institutes, 30 scientific research veterinary stations, and 34 chairs of parasitology at veterinery institutes were assembled here. A large and profusely illustrated chart indicated that under the Soviet regime nearly 300 Union helminthological expeditions were undertaken to various areas in the Soviet Union, to study helmintho-fauna and the distribution of helminths of farm and wild animals.

Quite recently, the cycle of the development of the causative agent of parabronematosis in animals was interpreted helminthologically, for it was widely distributed among camels and cattle in Asiatic USSR; the intermediary host was found, the individual stages of the development of the parabronemae and of the intermediary hosts were studied, and the periods and sources of the parabronematosis infection of the animals were determined.

The biological cycle of the causative agents of a number of cases of helminthosis in horses and birds: hystriciasis, plagiorchosis, streptocarosis, polymorphosis and porrocecosis was interpreted; a study was made of the ecological characteristics of the intermediary hosts and of their basic epizoological mechanisms.

Next to the chart there was a list of individual achievements of veterinary helminthology in discovering and implementing new anthelmintic preparations, previously approved by the Soviet Union. The display contained the following items:

(1) Filicin a preparation of plant origin, highly effective in curing fascioliasis and moniezia in sheep, and in cestodiasis in dogs and birds; this preparation is also widely used in medical practice for individuals afflicted with taeniasis.

(2) Tin arsenate -- approved in mass production for treating anaplocephalasis in sheep; the stand displayed an original instrument -- a pistol -- used to administer tablets of this preparation to sheep.

(3) Diphtortetrachloretan -- (Technical name: Freon-112) -- a new synthetic preparation of the chloro-fluoro-substituted hydrocarbons, highly effective in fascioliasis of sheep.

(4) Amino acridin the preparation of an acridine alkaloid, the use of which has given good results in dehelminthization of lambs to prevent moniezia.

Foreign visitors were particularly impressed by the results of research into the immuno-biological diagnoses of helminthiasis cases. On the stand there were some real specimens of highly effective allergens used for the diagnosis of gid in sheep accompanied by an exposition of the techniques of their use in general practice as well as highly sen-

sitive allergens for the in vita diagnosis of hog trichinosis and dictyocaulosis in sheep.

There was a voluminous diagram on the lower section of the stand indicating the extent to which the widespread implementation of preventive measures and the extension of mass dehelminthization in the USSR have reduced the incidence of and deaths from helminthiasis in animals.

The sixth stand served as a logical continuation of the demonstration of advances in veterinary helminthology. It was devoted to the display of projects of the leminthological laboratories of the Kazakh NIVI [Scientific Research Veterinary Institute], headed by the distinguished scientist of Kazakh SSR, Prof R. S. Shul'ts. These projects dealt with the introduction of anti-helminthological measures in the sheep-raising industry and their improvement. Artistically drawn diagrams of the actual accomplishments of Kazakh sheep kolkhozes highlighted the economic effectiveness of the campaign against haemonchosis, dictyocaulosis, moniezia and gid in sheep. The text, the photographs, and the drawings reflected the importance of a balanced diet, pure drinking water, soil improvement measures, seasonal changes of pasture, the rounding up and planned dehelminthization of stray dogs, preventing the use of diseased organs and carcasses of animals on advanced farms insures the complete elimination of helminths in sheep.

The large front wall of the hall held a display on the seventh theme, reflecting the scientific and practical achievements in the prevention and elimination of new communicable diseases in farm animals. This stand was arranged under the supervision of Prof Ya. I. Kleynbok, of the Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute. The display stressed the fact that four million animals were treated in Kazakhstan in 1957 alone; this treatment was 87 percent effective.

The work of the Dzhambulskiy Rayon Veterinary Hospital of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast was displayed as an example. In the past three years the correct organization of treatment centers has resulted in an increase of 6,000 heads of all types of livestock, an increase in the yield of milk by as much as 10,000 centners, and an increase of 4,000 centners in the wool clip. The foreign guests -- conference delegates from Pakistan and Japan -- were particularly interested in the fact that A. V. Yatsenko, director of the Dzhambulskiy Rayon Veterinary Hospital has been successfully combining extensive practical activities with public duties as

a member of the rayon Soviet of worker-delegates.

Considerable interest was evinced by exhibition visitors in the display of the work of veterinarian specialists in preserving the nutritive value of fodder and in preventing spoilage.

Great interest was evoked by the display of the network of State stations for the artificial insemination of cows and ewes.

Among preventives of non-communicable diseases were vitamin concentrates, micro-elements, and anti-biotics designed to reduce the incidence of disease and mortality in calves, lambs, piglets, and the young of all kinds of fowl.

The eighth stand displayed the projects of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Sanitation and Ectoparasitology (scientific consultant -- Candidates of Veterinary Medicine D. K. Polyakov) and of the protozoological laboratory of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine (scientific consultants -- Prof A. A. Markov and Candidate of Veterinary Medicine I. V. Abramov).

The display set up by these institutes reflected the results of their scientific research aimed at destroying warble flies, demodicidosis, scabies, and those anthropodous stinging insects [ticks] that are the carriers of babesiasis.

The delegates and guests were particularly interested in the aerosols developed by Soviet scientists to combat ectoparasites, and also in the mechanized mass treatment of animal hides with insecticides. French scientist, Prof R. Dol'fus, and the scientific staff member of the delegation of the Union republics were highly appreciative of the diagram worked out by VIEV [All-Union Veterinary Experimental Institute], which illustrated the relationship of 20 different types of mites -- carriers of Haemosporidiasis (displayed in vita) -- and the livestock which they infest. "The scientific and instructional importance of the chart," declared many of the specialists, "may be compared with the scientific importance of the periodic tables of the chemical elements of D. I. Mendeleyev."

In conclusion, the protozoological laboratory of VIEV presented a series of newly approved preparations for combatting: a) trypanosomiasis -- Piral'din, Sovarsen, Furatsilin, Antricid, Berenil; and b) Haemosporidiasis -- Trypan blue, Pyro-

plasmin, Tiargen, Hemosporidin, Sulfan'trol, Amino-quinacrine.

Movable stands equipped with electric lights, placed in the center of the hall held the science display of the Institute of Zoology of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences of the Institute of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine of Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya, Turkmeniya, Uzbekistan, and Tadzhikistan. The most original and colorful was the ninth movable stand -- that of the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR (scientific advisors -- Academician I. G. Galuzo and Academician S. N. Boyev). The Institute submitted basic works on parasites of wild animals in relation to the focalization of diseases in livestock.

A centrally displayed map of Kazakhstan, pinpointed the parasitic fauna of both wild and domesticated animals by means of many-colored illuminated "peepholes." It has been determined that there are 135 species of parasites common to wild and domesticated animals, and 53 species of arthropods in Kazakhstan which are carriers of infectious diseases. The similarity of parasitic fauna among individual groups of wild and domesticated animals was shown on an elaborately-colored chart displayed under the map of Kazakhstan. Wild animals were found to have 79 types of parasites identical with the parasites of farm animals; wild, predatory animals -- had 15 types and rodents -- 22 etc.

The visitors were greatly interested in the display illustrating the acclimitization of fish bred in the Balkhash-Iliysk basin, where there are no parasites closely dependent on them; as a result a marked decline of parasitic fauna occurred. In particular, several species (the sturgeon, the bream, and the tench) completely freed themselves of specif ic gilled trematodes.

On the chart entitled "Additional Sources of Brucellosis," which particularly interested epizoologists, were indicated the results of many years of research (jointly with the Institute of Regional Pathology), into the role of wild animals and parasitic arthropods in the preservation and spread of brucellosis incitants in nature.

A diagram on this wall, "Foci of Spirochetosis in Birds in Nature," indicated the results of the study of this disease in nature. The carriers of spirochetosis in birds are ticks called Argas Persicus which develop in the nests of wild birds in areas remote from centers of population. From

Argas Persicus, collected in various desert biotopes, spirochetes which proved to be pathogenic for hens, geese, mallards, and many other kinds of wild fowl were isolated. This is how the source of spirochetosis in wild birds was found. Hens transported to these focal points of infection gave a typical clinical picture of spirochetosis in hens and geese.

The tenth wall was devoted to projects of the KazNIIZh and KazNIVI (scientific advisors -- Yu. N. Barmintsev and A. Ya. Dzerzhinskiy). The first of these showed the results of many years of work in developing new species of productive animals, through correct feeding, acclimatization, and measures assuring increased productivity.

Dr S. A. Yasin, the delegate from Pakistan, was particularly interested in breeding riding and drag horses in Kazakhstan and in improving local Kazakh breeds in regard to their work capacity, the yield of meat and the yield of milk by mares. He was amazed at statistics of the daily yield of the Kazakh mares, which was 15 to 17 kg of milk, and at the organization of large-scale industrial production of koumiss [mare's milk] in Kazakhstan.

The delegates from the Mongolian and the Korean People's Democratic Republics were interested in the breed of wooly goats whose females weighed on an average 42 kg and the males 60 kg.

The central spot in the exhibit of the Kazakh NIVI was occupied by the diagram on anti-gid measures formulated by the helminthological laboratory under the directorship of R. S. Shul'ts. Below this diagram was an illustration of the economic effectiveness of prevention of gastro-intestinal and pulmonary strongyloidosis in sheep by feeding them a phenothiazine salt mixture. After the administration of this drug to animals infected with haemonchosis and dictiocaulosis the infection almost reached the vanishing point; in the control flocks, to which the phenothiazine was not administered, infection by helminths reduced the average animal weight gain per head by about 13 kg; in the dehelminthized group of sheep, however, the wool clip increased on the average of 560 g. with a 360 g increase also in the average weight of newborn lambs in comparison with lambs born of females which hadn't received phenothiazine.

A diagram of the life cycle of the sheep botfly was also displayed here. It showed that the sheep botfly in South Kazakhstan, in two full generations in one year -- in spring

and autumn; and two full generations -- in the Southeast; both of them in the spring; one generation breeds in the North.

Many Conference delegates and participants were interested in measures developed by the Kazakhstan NIVI for combatting gastrophilic stomatitis in horses in Kazakhstan, by means of the development of larvicidic preparations of the following composition: 25.0 solar oil plus 75.0 carbon tetrachloride; or 25.0 turpentine plus 75.0 carbon tetrachloride. Treatment of 500 horses with these preparations was 100 percent effective.

The work of laboratories engaged in the study of foot-and-mouth disease was shown on the left pylon of the stand. There was a display of a concentrated aluminum hydroxide vaccine developed by them. The eleventh wall highlighted the projects of the Kirgiz and Turkmen Scientific Research Institutes of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine (scientific advisors -- Candidates of Veterinary Medicine S. S. Vecherkin and V. V. Kibakin). The scientists of the Kirgiz Institute studied the life cycle of the warble fly in goats, which infects more than 70 percent of the goats in the southern provinces of the Republic. The hides of such animals cannot be used in the footwear industry. A method was shown for fighting this warble fly (development of a skin and wool coating of one percent butyrous solution of DDT or hexachlorine).

The scientists of Turkmeniya displayed the results of their study of dipetalonemiasis in camels. Its causative agent is the helminth Dipetalonema evansi, which attacks the blood vessels of the pulmonary tissue and the spermatic cords. A preparation of Fuadin is used in the fight against helmintniasis.

On the twelfth and last stand were displayed the projects of the Uzbek NIVI and the Tadzhik Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine (scientific advisers -- Doctor of Veterinary Medicine P. A. Lavrent'yev and Candidates of Veterinary Medicine Ya. D. Nikol'skiy and M. P. Sirotenko). Besides the main breeds of sheep and cattle raised in these republics, the stand displayed projects of the protozoological section of the Uzbek NIVI establishing in two stages development of several types of mites, carriers of Taylor disease in animals, the regional distribution and means of combatting blood-parasitic diseases (stall-camp maintenances; bathing of animals in baths containing 0.16

percent arsenous oxide, 0.25 percent hexachlorane emulsion in a one percent emulsion of Creolin, a 0.7 percent chlortene emulsion and a one percent emulsion of SK-9, as well as the organization of a complex of agricultural measures and the transfer of animals to high mountain pastures at an altitude of no less than 1400 to 1700 meters above sea-level, where mite-carriers are non-existent).

Visitors' were interested in the exhibition of photographs and diagrams showing changes in dictyocaulosis in Karakul sheep of the semi-desert zone of Uzbekistan; and also the method for preventing helminthiasis on pasture lands by keeping of flocks in natural seasonal pastures in three basic groups: the young, which were born during the year and weaned; undernourished sheep (Kelminth-carriers), and the fattened sheep.

A particularly strong impression was made on the guests by their visit to the following chairs of the Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute: normal anatomy, private animal husbandry, pathological anatomy, parasitology and veterinary-hygiene. A vestibule of the conference hall, carefully arranged by the main departments of the Alma-Ata and the Semipalatinsk Institutes held a display of the scientific research projects recently completed by faculty members of these two universities.

The delegates of the Mongolian People's Republic, P. Shenzhe and U. Choyzho, and of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Ngnyen Viet Dong and Le Hac Phan were minutely interested in the newest Soviet veterinary equipment and treatment and their practical effectiveness.

The woman delegate from Japan, Mrs Kogi Saito, became interested in the disinfecting machines, the mobile laboratory, and the mobile station for artificial insemination of sheep.

The representative of the United Arab Republic, Makhmul Avad Khassatsein, a specialist in the production of vaccines and sera, was particularly interested in the technology of the production of biological preparations in the USSR.

All of the delegates and guests of the Conference also visited the exhibition hall of the meat-preserving and dairy industries of Kazakhstan, which had been organized by the Alma-Ata Sovnarkhoz (advisors -- R. G. Tarasenko, G. P. Yatsenko, D. M. Falaleyev, Prof V. I. Ryakhovskiy, et al.).

The delegate from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Said Akhmed Yasin found that taste of the meat-and-dairy-products display in that Hall was excellent, and he asked to be supplied with their government standards.

Affiliated exhibits were provided by practical and scientific veterinary institutions of Alma-Ata, and also by the MTF Michurin Suburban Kolkhoz, the poultry-raising farm of the "Luch Vostoka" kolkhoz, and the "Kostekskiy" poultry-raising sovkhoz in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The delegates, spectators, and guests were astonished at the high quality of the fine-wooled sheep.

The head of the Korean delegation, chairman of the Ministry of Agriculture KNDR, Pak Ken Sv, and also the representative of the Indonesian Republic, P. Supangat, and of the Kingdom of Cambodia, I. Zhyudet, were interested in the high quality of the wool of the fine-wooled rams and in the extent of their utilization as breeders via artificial insemination.

A dinner arranged in honor of the guests by the director of the "Kostekskiy" sovkhoz was attended by representatives of every country participating in the regional conference. They expressed their enthusiasm over the exhibition of veterinary projects and zootechnical services in animal husbandry in the sovkhoz.

The delegate from the Republic of Indonesia, P. Supangat presented a brilliant speech at the dinner. He appealed for the extension of scientific and business relations among Asiatic countries while pursuing the basic goal of raising the living standards of all Eastern nations and to preserving peace throughout the world.

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